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Elementary geography

Arnold Guyot, Mary Howe Smith

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Smith, Mrs. Maria

GUYOT'S GEOGRAPHICAL SERIES.

ELEMENTARY GEOGRAPHY

FOR

PRIMARY CLASSES.



JOHN WILSON, BLAKEMAN, TAYLOR, AND COMPANY,
PUBLISHERS,
NEW YORK AND CHICAGO.

G. 44

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SUGGESTIONS TO TEACHERS.

THE "ELEMENTARY GEOGRAPHY" belongs to the same grade of schools with the "*Primary, or Introduction to the Study of Geography*," published in 1866.

The distinction between the two books is this. The "Introduction" is simply an *illustrative* manual, to be read and talked about, to accompany and direct oral instruction. Its main purpose is to "fill the mind with a series of vivid pictures of nature," and thus prepare the way for intelligent study in future; while at the same time, it impresses upon the memory most firmly and clearly, those geographical facts and ideas appropriate to the age of the pupils.

The "ELEMENTARY GEOGRAPHY" is a *class-book for study and recitation*, containing simply that which should be firmly fixed upon the memory, and omitting all merely illustrative description; with the addition of some matter concerning the maps, &c., supposed, in the use of the "Introduction," to be given by oral instruction. It is prepared with reference to those schools in which, by reason of their organization, the more effective method of oral instruction is not possible. Many teachers have found the "Primary or Introduction" very valuable as a reading-book for young classes; and it may not be out of place to suggest that it might profitably be so used, in case it has not already been read, by classes studying the "ELEMENTARY GEOGRAPHY."

In the choice of matter for the "ELEMENTARY GEOGRAPHY," attention is confined chiefly to our own country and those countries most intimately connected with ours, either by commercial or other intercourse; this matter being that which is of greatest value to such pupils as shall receive no farther instruction in the subject. Exceptions to this rule are made in case of those countries which are made types of particular climates. Thus, middle and northern British America is made the type of the cold-temperate and frigid climates, and the life—vegetable, animal, and that of man—associated with each; and hence that region receives a much fuller treatment than would otherwise be consistent with the plan. So also of Brazil, the type of the moist-tropical climate, and the associated life; and Sahara, the type of the dry-tropical.

The method of treatment has been made to conform, as nearly as is possible in the use of a text-book, to that pursued in the oral instruction of young children in accordance with the principles of Pestalozzi.

We begin by directing attention to that which is under the eye of the young pupil—that upon which his senses can be brought to bear; we show him how to interrogate the region of country in the midst of which he lives; and when he has acquired all of geography it can teach one so young, we carry his investigations to adjacent regions; constantly making the ideas already acquired a basis of comparison, contrast, and association, in fixing new ideas upon the mind.

As correct ideas of the standards of direction and distance are indispensable to intelligent conversation concerning the location of places, one of the first things to be done is to impart these ideas, give the terms expressing them, and, by their constant application to the immediate surroundings of the pupil, make them familiar as "household words." Then follow ideas of geographical forms, and the manner of representing them, both in language and upon the map. These "preparatory lessons" make up the first part of the book.

Now, if the teacher's duties can possibly be made to admit of it, and he can procure a good State map, he should give a few simple conversational lessons on the pupils' own State. Place the map before the class, make them acquainted with the surface in every part of it; its lakes and streams; the leading pursuits which characterize each different section of the State, and their productions; and the location of the principal cities. Let the county in which the school is situated be pointed out; let the direction from it, of all prominent features of the State, be noticed; and let the approximate distance (ascertained by the scale of the map) of the most important cities from the county capital, be learned.

Returning to the book, take up first that section of the United States in which the pupils' State lies; give any additional information concerning it which may be thought proper; and finally, let the pupils notice the position in regard to themselves (see last few questions in Map Studies of New England) of each State, and each of the most important cities, in that section. Take up the adjacent sections in any order thought proper; and omit such portions as may be thought to go more into detail than necessary. Each section is, for the sake of the pupils living within it, described more fully than need otherwise be the case.

In obedience to the principles governing the Pestalozzian method, the pupil, wherever the arrangement of the matter would admit of it, is gradually led by questions to a cognizance of that which he is to learn, instead of having it told him at once. Questions having this purpose, are mingled with the text (see pages 8 to 12, and "Concluding Lessons"). They precede the matter for which they prepare; while other questions are placed at the bottom of the page, or at the end of the section. Another feature growing out of these principles is, that no generalizations concerning climate, seasons, zones, vegetation, races, &c., are placed in the first part of the book. The pupil, as he advances from country to country, is gradually made acquainted with individual facts concerning these points; and afterward, by reviewing these facts (see "Concluding Lessons"), is led to generalize them for himself.

Oral instruction, by means of the species of questioning alluded to above, because of the more vivid impressions made by conversation than by reading, and because of the greater opportunity it affords for independent thought on the part of the pupil, is much to be preferred to the mere study of a text-book. If possible, it ought to constitute the larger part of all primary teaching. Unfortunately, however, the arrangement of our schools is such that many teachers, by reason of the multitude of subjects demanding their attention, can do little more for each class than simply to hear their recitation. For the sake of these teachers, this "Elementary" text-book has been prepared; and the questions upon the text have been so arranged as to replace, as far as may be, that which the teacher would otherwise give. The aim is to impress the subject-matter permanently upon the mind, and to create the greatest amount of thought upon each part of the subject which the age of the pupils will permit. It is believed that, in this respect, this manual, the result of many years of experience in oral instruction, will be found especially valuable.

MARY HOWE SMITH.

NEW YORK, March 15, 1868.

PART I.

PREPARATORY LESSONS.

SECTION I.

INTRODUCTION.



LAND AND WATER.

1. The Picture.—What can you see in this picture?

Cows are lying on

The Ground.

Cows and a man are walking on

The Ground.

Houses are built on

The Ground.

Trees, shrubs and grass, are growing out of

The Ground.

Horses are drawing a wagon over

The Ground.

Ships and boats are sailing on

The Water.

An extent of ground is called

LAND.

This is a picture of

The Land and The Water,

and objects which can be seen upon each.

QUESTIONS.—1. Of what is there a picture on this page?
What do you mean by the land?

What can be seen upon the land in the picture?
What can be seen upon the water?

2. The Land and The Water.—

People live, or have their homes, *upon the land*.

Upon the water people only travel from place to place.

Every where we go we are either upon the land, or upon the water.

In some parts of the world the land extends so far that we may travel many weeks upon it, and see only streams and small bodies of water.

In other places, we may travel many weeks upon the water, and see only small bodies of land.

All the land and all the water together make up the *outside of a great ball* upon which we live.

This ball is called

THE EARTH.



THE EARTH.

3. The Earth's Surface.—The *outside* of any thing is called *its surface*.

We live upon the *surface of the Earth*.

The *Earth's surface* is made up of land and water.

There is upon the Earth's surface *nearly three times as much water as land*.

God, who made the Earth, *divided the land* on its surface into great bodies, which are called *con-ti-nents*, and smaller bodies which are called *islands*.

Between the continents are very great bodies of water called *oceans*.

The *borders* of the continents and oceans are not even, but are broken into parts.

These parts have different names given them according to their form.

4. Countries.—*Each continent is divided by the people* who live upon it into parts called *countries*.

Each country has a name given to it by its people.

The name of our country is the *United States of America*.

5. Our Country is divided into parts called *States* and *Territories*.

Each State is divided into parts, usually called *counties*.*

* NOTE.—These divisions, in some States, are called *districts*, *parishes*, and *hundreds*, instead of counties and towns. The teacher should, of course, give the class the information called for by the questions upon these points.

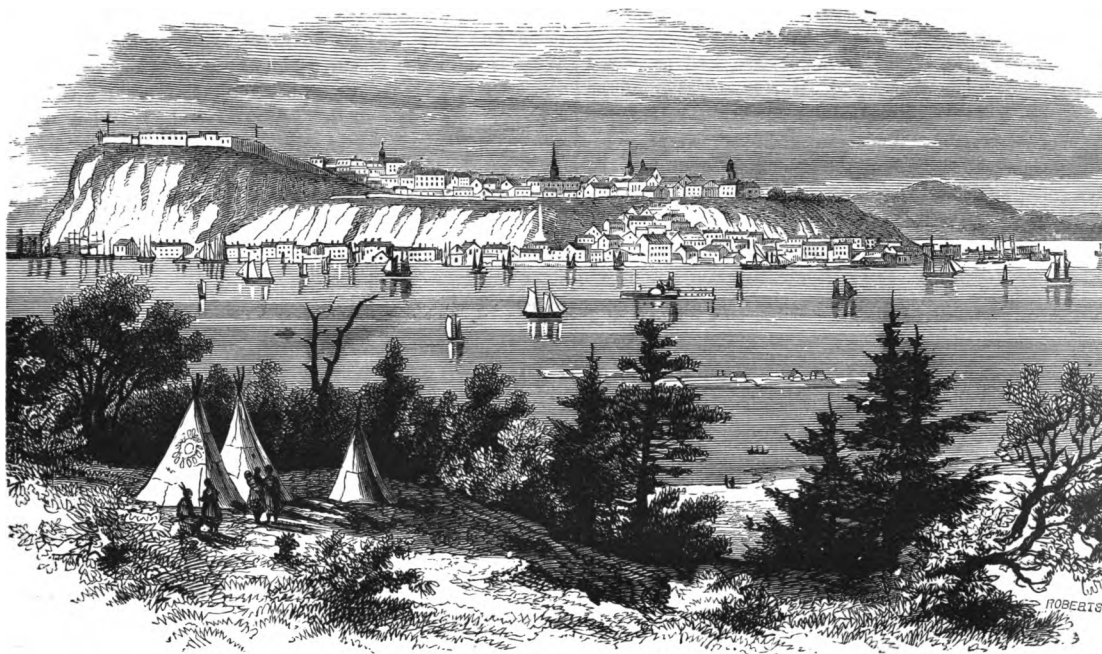
QUESTIONS.—2. What use do people make of the land? What use is made of the water? Where are we at all times? What can you say about the extent of the land? What about the extent of the water? What do all the land in the world and all the water form? What is the name of this ball?

3. What is the outside of any thing called? Upon what part of the earth do we live? What do you mean by the surface of the earth? Of what does the surface of the earth consist? Of which is there most? How much more water than land is there? Who made the earth? How did He divide the land? What is between the continents?

What can you say about the borders of the continents and oceans? What do you mean by their borders? Touch the border of the land in the picture. Is this even or uneven? What can you say of the different parts of the land and water on the borders of the continents and oceans?

4. How are continents divided? Who divides the continents into countries? Who gives the names to the countries?

5. What is the name of our country? How is our country divided? In what State do you live? How are the States divided? Is your State divided into counties? If so, in what county do you live? How many counties in your State?



THE CITY OF QUEBEC.

In some States *each county* is divided into parts called *townships*.

6. Villages and Cities.—*In some parts of the State many people have their houses, shops, stores and other buildings collected together in one place. They select that place which is best fitted for the business they wish to carry on.*

A small collection of buildings and people is called a village or town.

A large collection of buildings and people is a city. (Above is the picture of a city.)

7. Geography.—*A correct description of*

the Earth's surface, and the countries and people upon it, is called *Geog'raphy*.

To learn about these things in any way to study geography.

As we live upon the earth we do not always need a book to study geography.

We can learn about that part of the earth's surface which we live, by looking at it for ourselves; and that is better than any book.

REVIEW.—What is the name of the ball upon which we live? On what part of it do we live? What do you mean by the surface of any thing? Of what is the surface of the earth made up? What do you mean by the *land*?

Of what use is the land part of the earth's surface?

QUESTIONS.—How are the counties divided in some States? Is this the case in your State? If so, in what township do you live? How many townships in your county?

6. What is true about the people and buildings in some parts of the State? What makes people collect together in this way? What is a small collection of buildings and people called? What is a very large collection called? Have you ever been in any village or city? Are there any villages in your

township? Are there any cities in your county? If so, are their names?

7. What study teaches us about the earth's surface and countries upon it?

What is Geography? What do you mean by *study Geography*? How can we study Geography without a book? Which is the best way to study the geography of the country around us?

use do people make of the water part of the surface? What besides people may be seen upon the land?

Which forms most of the earth's surface, land or water? How much more water than land? How is the water of the earth's surface divided? How is the land divided? What is the shape of the borders of the oceans and continents?

Who divided the surface of the earth into continents and oceans?

How are the continents divided? Who divided the continents into countries? Who gives names to the countries? What is the name of our country? How is our country divided? How are the States divided? How are the counties divided? What is a village? What is a city? What makes villages and cities?

What is Geography? What do you mean by *studying geography*? How, besides in books, can you study geography?

SECTION II.

DIRECTION AND DISTANCE.



POINTS OF THE COMPASS.

1. Their Use.—To tell any person where a place is, we may tell its *direction* (which way it is) and its *distance* (how far it is) from some place which he knows.

Different directions have different names. One is called *east*, another *west*, another *north*, and another *south*.

These four are the principal directions. They are called the principal *points of the compass*.

How do you tell where a place is? What do you mean by

direction? What do you mean by distance? How many principal directions are there? Name them. What are they called?

2. East and West.—*East* is the direction in which the sun *rises*, or comes into sight in the morning.

West is the direction in which the sun *sets*, or goes out of sight in the evening.

EXERCISE.—Point to the place where the sun rises. In what direction are you pointing? Point to the place where the sun sets. In what direction are you pointing?

What objects can you see toward the place where the sun sets? In what direction from you are those objects?

What can you see toward the place where the sun rises? In what direction from you are those objects? Name something in this room which is east of you. Name something which is west of you. Do you know of any place which is east of this house? Can you think of any thing which is west of it?

3. North and South.—**EXERCISE.**—Here is a boy standing with both arms extended. His right hand is toward the sunrise. In what direction does it point? In what direction does his left hand point? When he stands thus his face is toward the *north*; and his back is toward the *south*. Stand yourself as this boy stands. Where is the east? Where is the west? Where is the north? Where is the south?

How can you find the principal points of the compass.

Answer.—If you stand with both arms extended so that your right hand is toward the east, then your left hand is toward the *west*; *north* is before you; and *south* is behind you.

EXERCISE.—Point toward the north side of the room in which you are. Point toward the south side. Name some-

FOR PRIMARY CLASSES.

thing which is north of this room. Name something which is south of this room.

On which side of the room is the door? On which side are the windows? On which side is the blackboard? Nearest which side is your seat? Near which side is the teacher's table? On which side of the house is the street? In what direction does the nearest street extend?

4. Middle Directions.—EXERCISE.—Point to the north side of the room. Point to the east side. Point to the corner which is between these two sides.

In what direction is that corner from the centre of the room? It is *northeast* from the centre of the room.

That direction which is half way between the north and the east is called the northeast.

Point to the corner which is between the *south* side and the *east* side. In what direction is this corner from the centre of the room? It is *southeast* from the centre of the room.

That direction which is half way between the south and the east is called the southeast.

That direction which is half way between the north and the west is called northwest.

That which is half way between the south and the west is called southwest.

EXERCISE.—Point to the *northwest* corner of the room. Point to the *southwest* corner. How many middle directions? Where is each one?

Name something in the room which is northeast of you. Name something which is southwest of you. Name something outside of the house which is northwest of you. Name something which is southeast of you.

In what direction from the centre of the room are you? In what direction from you is your teacher? In what direction from your teacher is the door? In what direction from the door is the stove? In what direction from the stove is the class? In what direction from the school-house is your house? How many scholars live north of the school-house? In what direction is opposite the north? What scholars live in that direction from the school-house? What scholars live east of the school-house? What direction is opposite the east? What direction is opposite the west? What direction is opposite the northeast?

5. Distance.—*There are names of distance as well as names of directions.*

They are used in telling how far one place is from another, and how large objects are.

EXERCISE I.—The length of this line

is called *an inch*.

Draw on your slates a line *an inch* long. Cut a piece of paper *an inch* wide. Put your two hands *an inch* apart. Make a mark on the blackboard *two inches* long. Make three inches long. Cut a piece of paper four inches long. Place your hands five inches apart. Find a book which is six inches long. How many inches wide are the columns of the page? How many inches long is the whole page?

EXERCISE II.—The length of *twelve inches* is called *a foot*.

Each of these lines is just six inches long. How long are both together?

Cut a strip of paper *just twelve inches* long; what name is given to this length.

Place your two hands *a foot* apart. Draw a line on the blackboard one foot long. Find something in the room which is *a foot* long. Name as many things as you can in the school-room, which are less than a foot wide or long. Name something which is less than a foot high.

Measure your desk and see how long it is. How high is it? How wide is it? How high are the chairs? How wide is the teacher's table? How long is it? How wide is the door? How wide are the windows? How tall are you?

EXERCISE III.—Draw a line on the blackboard *just three feet* in length. What name is given to this length?

The length of *three feet* is called *a yard*.

Cut a strip of cord *a yard* long. Place two books on the table *a yard* apart. Hold your hand *a yard* from the door. Name every thing in the room which is about a yard long. Name every thing which is about a yard high. Name every thing which is about a yard wide.

How many yards long is the school-room? How many yards wide is it? How many yards high should you think it is? You can measure the height of the room in any way you do so.

How many yards from the door of the school-house to the gate? How many yards long is the play-ground? How many yards wide is it? How wide is the street in front of the school-house?

EXERCISE IV.—Get a ball of cord and cut off a piece *three yards and a half* long.

ELEMENTARY GEOGRAPHY,

Measure five yards and a half upon the floor of the room, or the play-ground, and mark each end of the distance.

The length of *five and one half yards* is called *rod*.

What is a *rod*? How many rods long is the play-ground? How many rods wide is it?

How many rods wide is the street in front of the house?

How many rods from this street to the next?

NOTE TO TEACHER.—These measurements are perfectly easy for the youngest classes. Three pupils can go together to make them; two stretch the cord, and a third to place at the end of each rod measured bit of stick or stone, and to count them afterward.

EXERCISE V.—The length of *three hundred and twenty rods* is called a *mile*.

Eighty rods make a *quarter of a mile*.

One hundred and sixty rods make *half a mile*.

How far from your home to the school-house?

How far from your home to your church?

How far from your home to the Post-office?

How far from your home to the nearest village?

How far from the school-house to the nearest village?

Ask your father to tell you of some place which is just a mile from your home; and see *how long* it will take you to walk the distance without stopping, and without running?

What is a *mile*; a *half mile*; a *quarter of a mile*?

How many miles long is the town, or township, in which you live? How many miles wide is it?

How many miles does a good horse go in an hour?

How many miles do the cars, on the railroad, go in an hour?

How long would it take you to walk across your town or your township?

How long to go across it in a carriage? How long to go across it in the cars?

NOTE TO TEACHERS.—The children must ascertain at home the answers to the first five questions. The teacher can give them the answers to the others. The average length and breadth of the pupil's own county and State may also be given, and questions similar to the last three be asked if the teacher think proper.

REVIEW.—Of what use are the names East, West, North and South? Where is east? Where is west? How do you find the north and the south?

What other names of directions are used? Where is Northeast? Southeast? Northwest? Southwest? Which are the principal directions?

Of what use are names of distances? What is the shortest distance the name of which you have learned? What is the longest distance the name of which you have learned? What other names of distances have you learned?

Draw a line *an inch* long? Draw a line a foot long. Place two marks on the blackboard a yard apart. Name some object which is about a rod from you? Name some place which is a mile from you.

How many inches make a *foot*? What is the length of a *yard*? How many yards make a *rod*? What is the length of a *mile*? How long does it take to walk a mile? How many miles long and wide is your town? How many miles long and wide is your county? How many miles long and wide is your State? How many rods in half a mile? How many in a quarter of a mile?

SECTION III.

LESSONS ABOUT HOME.

NOTE TO TEACHERS.—It will be much better if, instead of using the following lessons with the class, teachers will simply regard them as *models*. Lessons of this sort should be given upon the school-room occupied by the class, and the surrounding grounds. In the country, in the smaller cities, lessons upon the adjacent landscape should be given in the manner indicated below (Topic 4); and carried on until the pupils have made definitions of every form of land and water which presents for their observation. In large cities where the small pupils rarely know any thing of the country, the study of the picture, as in Topic 4, takes the place of lessons on an actual landscape.

1. **The School-House.**—What is the shape of this school-house?

Which side looks the longer?

How many windows in the longer side?

How many windows in the shorter side?

What besides windows is in the longer side?

In what part of that side is the door?

What is placed within a school-room for the scholars?

What is placed there for the teacher?

Where are the teacher's chair and desk placed in your school-room?

On which side of the room is the platform?

How many rows of desks in your school-room?

How many desks in each row?

In what direction do the rows of desks extend?

Where are the scholars' chairs placed?

FOR PRIMARY CLASSES.



SCHOOL-HOUSE AND GROUNDS.

What direction do they face when they are seated?
How is the room warmed in winter?
In what part of the room is the stove?

On what are the chairs and desks placed?
Name every thing in the room which has a place belonging to it upon the floor.

In what part of the room are all the doors and windows?
On which sides of the room are the walls?

Since they are on *all sides* of the room you may say *the walls surround the room*.

What are you to say about the walls?

What do you mean when you say this?

What is it, then, which gives the room its shape?

2. The Map.—You have *told* what is the *shape* of your school-room, and *where* every thing within it is placed. Suppose you wish not to *tell*, but to *show* the shape of the room, and where the furniture in it is placed, to some one who has not seen it; how could you do this?

Answer.—We could draw *four lines*, placing them together just as the *four walls* of the room are placed, and that would show its shape. Then we could place within this shape *little forms* for the *desks* and *chairs* and other things, just *where they stand upon the floor*.

What is the *name* of such a drawing as this?

Answer.—A drawing which shows the *shape* of the room, and the *place* of every thing within it, is called a *MAP*, or *plan* of the room.

Where should the lines, which represent the different sides of the room, be placed.

Answer.—The line for the *north wall* should be at the top of the drawing; and that for the *east wall*, at the *right-hand side*. The line for the *south wall* will then be at the *bottom* and that for the *west wall*, at the *left hand*.

NOTE TO TEACHERS.—At this point a *map* of the school-room should be made by the teacher upon the blackboard under the direction of pupils. The walls should be first accurately measured, and a scale agreed upon. One inch to a foot is a good scale for rooms of ordinary size. The children should then state *what length* the lines for various walls are to be drawn, and *in what part* of the drawing they are to be placed.

Next make the necessary measurements and locate the doors and windows. After this locate also, by accurate measurements, the furniture. *All measurements should be made by the pupils; and all forms be used as symbols agreed upon by them. They should also direct the teacher concerning the length and the position of every line, or figure drawn.*

Young pupils thus gain an intelligent idea of a map, as a representation of a given area, upon a scale, and by the use of symbols, which is entirely arbitrary.

The exercise suggested above may require the time of several recitations, but it will be *time well spent*. After the drawing is complete, an exercise may be had upon it as upon any ordinary map. See model below.

What is this drawing?

What does it show us about the school-room?

Point to that part of the drawing which represents the north side of the room; the east side; the west side; the south side.

How are the different objects in the room represented?

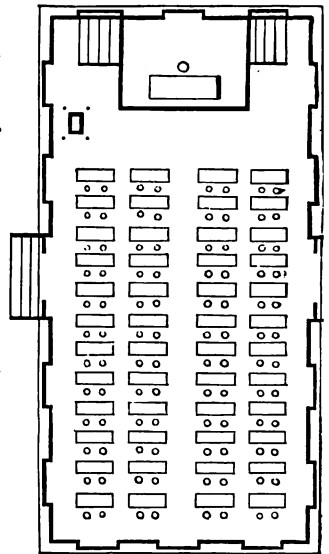
Answer.—The *long narrow forms* represent the desks and tables. The *rings* represent the chairs.

The *large square form* represents the platform, and the *short lines* each side of it are for the steps.

The *small square* represents the stove.

The *notches* in the walls are to show where the windows are, and the *openings* represent the doors.

The *lines outside* the doors represent the steps. The *spaces* between the rows of desks represent the *aisles*.



MAP OF A SCHOOL-ROOM.

How do the north side and the east side compare in length?
 How many doors in the room, and where are they?
 In what part of the room is the platform?
 In what direction from the platform is the stove?
 In what direction from the platform are the desks?
 How many rows of desks in the room? In what direction do they extend? How many chairs to each desk?
 What direction do the scholars face when seated?
 Through what aisles, and in what directions would you go from the tenth chair (counting from front) in the most western row, to the fifth in the most eastern?
 How would you go from the seventh chair in either of the two middle rows to the door nearest it?
 How would you go from the eleventh chair in the most eastern row to the stove?
 How would you go from the *centre* of the room to the table upon the platform?
 Try to make upon your slates a map of this room.

3. The School-grounds.—What is the name of the ground close around the school-house?

What surrounds your play-ground?

What does the fence show about the play-ground?

Answer.—The fence shows the *form* of the play-ground.

What else does it show?

Answer.—It shows how far, on each side of the house, the ground belonging to the school extends.

Because the fence shows where the ground belonging to the school ends, you may say—*The fence MARKS THE BOUNDARIES of the school-grounds.*

What are you to say the fence does?

What do you mean when you say this?

What lies next to your school-grounds on the *north* side? What, on the *east* side? What lies next on the south side? What, on the west side?

That which lies next to any piece of land is said to BOUND it.

What is said of that which *lies next* to any piece of land?

What do you mean when you say one piece of ground *bounds* another?

What bounds your school-grounds on the north? What on the south? What on the east? What on the west?

What bounds the grounds around your home on each side? Can you tell what bounds your township on the north?

What bounds it on the south?

What bounds it on the east, and on the west?

What do you mean by saying these bound your township?

What is the shape of your school-grounds?

In what part of the school-grounds does the school-house stand?

What is on the school-grounds besides the school-house?
 In what part of the grounds is each of these objects.
 If you wish to make a map of the school-grounds what must you draw first?
 Why draw the fence first?
 How long are the grounds? How wide are they?
 In making our map of the school-room how long a line did we draw for every foot in its length and breadth?
 Shall we be able to draw so long a line for every foot in the length and breadth of the school-grounds? Why do you think so?
 How large a drawing then shall we make?

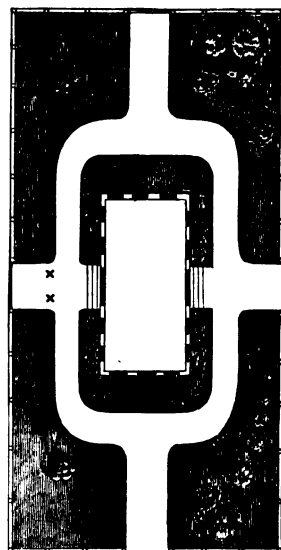
NOTE TO TEACHERS.—*One inch to a yard* is about as large a scale as can ordinarily be used. The map of the school-grounds should now be made in the same manner as was that of the school-room. The necessary measurements can be made by the pupils before or after school.

Here is a map of the grounds around the school-house you see on page 11.

What does this map show about the grounds. Look at the picture and see what is on the school-grounds.

Answer.—Some *tall trees* are behind the school-house. In front are two *small trees*. A *walk* goes from each gate toward the house; and walks extend all around it. Two *boys* stand on the walk opposite the door. The *school-house* is placed in the centre of the grounds.

Find upon the map the marks which represent these objects.



PLAN OF THE SCHOOL-GROUNDS.

In what direction from the house are the boys standing?
 In what direction from the boys are the tall trees?
 In what direction from the tall trees is each of the small ones?

Which part of the yard has no tree?

Try to make on your slate a map of your school-grounds.
 Try to make at home a map of the grounds around your house.



Farm-house. River. Mountains. Hills. Mountains. Road. Mountains. Factory. Grove. School-house and School-grounds. Mountain.

SCHOOL-HOUSE AND SURROUNDING COUNTRY.

4. The Country around the school-house which you have seen, is shown in this picture.

What is in front of the house?

What is in the road? What is a road for?

What is on the opposite side of the road from the school-house?

What is beyond the fence and trees and bushes?

Point to the river.

Have you ever seen a river?

Of what is a river made?

What is the water of the river doing all the time?

What then is a river?

Answer.—A river is a large stream of water flowing over the land.

What rivers have you seen?

Do you know any use which people make of rivers?

What do you see away beyond the school-house on the same side of the road?

What do you suppose that building with the tall chimney is?

Answer.—That building is a place in which many people work making some useful article. It is called a *factory*.

What do you see near the factory on this side?

What is such a cluster of trees called?

Answer.—A small cluster of trees is called a *grove*.

Have you ever seen a larger collection of trees than this?

What is such a place called?

Answer.—A large piece of land covered with trees is called a *wood*, or a *wood-land*.

Have you been in any wood?

What can one see in the woods?

What can you get in the woods in the spring? What the fall?

What name is given to a great extent of wood-land?

Answer.—A wood-land many miles in extent is called a *forest*.

Are there any forests in your county or State?

What kinds of trees grow in these forests?

What kinds of animals live there?

What do you see on the opposite side of the river from the factory?

What do you mean by a village?

What buildings can you see in this village?

How comes there to be a village in any place?

What villages have you ever seen?

Can you think of any thing which has made so many people come to live at the places where the villages you name are?

What is the business of the people of those villages?

How do you suppose people get across the river from the village to the factory?

How else besides by a bridge could people cross a river?

Which way do you think is most convenient?

Why do you think so?

How does the land near the school-house look?

How does the land look farther away?

The horses near the school-house are running; how do you think they will go when they get over beyond the village?

Why do you think they will go slowly?

What do you call rising land like that just behind the village?

What is the name of level land like that near the school-house?

Answer. Land which is nearly level is called a *plain*.

Can you think of any plain which you have ever seen?

Why do you think this land you name is a plain?

Have you ever seen any hills? Where?

How do you know these you name are hills?

How does the land near the village differ from that farther away?

What do you call *very high* land like that away as far as you can see?

Answer. Parts of the land which are very high are called *mountains*?

Have you ever seen any mountains?

What mountains have you seen?

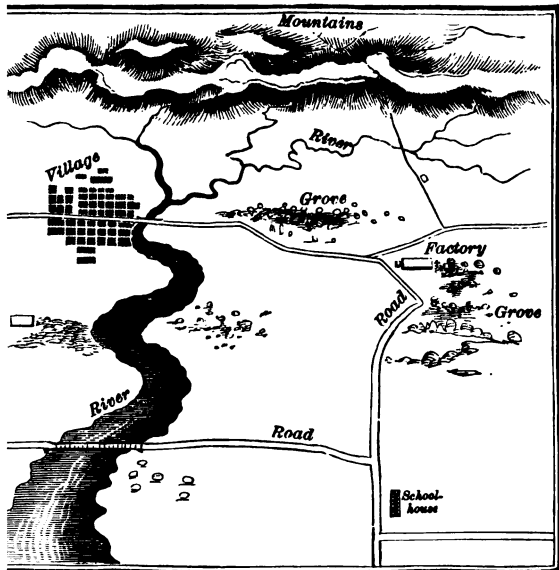
Why are these called mountains?

How many kinds of land can you see in the country around the school-house?

What do you mean by a plain?

What are hills?

What do you mean by mountains?



MAP OF COUNTRY SURROUNDING THE SCHOOL-HOUSE.

5. The Map.—What does the picture of a country show us?

Answer. The *picture* shows us how the country looks, and what objects are to be seen in it?

What is shown by the map of a school-room?

What is shown by the map of the school-grounds?

What should be shown by the map of any part of a country?

Answer. The map should show us *where* the different objects in that part of the country are placed; and what is their direction from each other.

What part of the map should represent the northern part of the country? The southern part?

What part should represent the eastern part of the country? The western part?

How did we, in making the map of the school-room, represent the different objects in it?

Answer. We used marks of different kinds.

Where did we place these marks?

Answer. We put the marks in the same place in the drawing, which the objects they represent, have on the floor of the room.

How do people represent, upon a map, the different objects to be seen on the surface of a country?

Answer. The different objects in the country are represented by marks of different kinds. They must be placed in the same part of the map in which the objects are found in the country.

Point to the form in the map which represents the school-house.

Point to the marks which represent the roads.

Point to those which represent the rivers.

Point to those which represent the mountains; the factory; the farm-house; the village; the groves.

On which sides of the school-house are there roads?

In what direction does the road south of the school-house extend?

What object can you reach by going westward on this road?

In what direction from the school-house is the river?

In what direction from the school-house are the mountains?

In what direction from it is the factory; the village?

In what direction from the village is the farm-house; the factory; the river; the school-house?

In what direction from the mountains is the village; the factory; the river?

The large river begins in the western part of the mountains; in what direction does it flow?

In what direction does the small river flow, which begins in the east end of the mountains?

How far west does it flow? What becomes of it?

In what direction does that road on the west side of the school-house extend?

What objects will you pass, if you travel northward on this road? Where will it finally lead you? In what directions would you travel to go from the school-house to the village? Can you think of any other way by which you might go there?

NOTE TO TEACHERS.—Questions of this kind, including distance should be asked upon the pupil's own neighborhood; and finally a map of the neighborhood should be made. The streets form the best beginning, and the school-house should be the starting-point.

SECTION IV.

VARIOUS OCCUPATIONS.

1. Farming.—Things which grow from the ground, are called *plants*.

If you go about the country *in spring time* you will see people ploughing the fields, or planting seeds in them; or working the ground about the young plants.

In summer and autumn you may see them gathering and storing away hay, or grain, or fruit, which they have raised.

QUESTIONS.—What are people doing in the country in spring? Why do they plant seeds in the fields?

Which do they first, plough, or plant seeds?

Why do they plough the fields? What do you mean by plants?

Why do they dig and work the ground around the young plants? What is done in the country in summer and autumn?

The *top part* of the ground (that which is ploughed, and in which the plants grow) is called the *soil*.

Soil in which plants grow well is called *rich*, or *fertile* soil. That in which they do not grow well is called *poor*, or *barren* soil.

Making ready the ground for the seed, and working about the young plants, is called *tilling* the soil.

People who spend their time in tilling the soil, and taking care of that which grows upon it, are called *farmers*, *planters* or *gardeners*.

The *land* belonging to a farmer is called his *farm*; that belonging to a planter is called a *plantation*.

The business of the farmer is called *farming*.

All that is raised of one kind in a season, upon a piece of land, is called a *crop*.

Thus we say a *crop* of wheat, or corn, or hay; or tobacco or apples, or potatoes.

Besides crops of different kinds, farmers raise horses, or mules; cattle, sheep, and hogs.

The animals kept on a farm are called *livestock*.



FARMING.

QUESTIONS.—In what part of the ground do plants grow? What is this part called?

What is meant by fertile soil? What is barren soil?

What is meant by tilling the soil?

Have you ever seen any one tilling the soil?

Is the soil of your garden rich or poor? What plants grow best upon it?

How do farmers and planters spend their time? What is their land called? What is their business called?

Do you know any farmers? What crops do they raise? What do you mean by a crop?

Can you think of any other crops raised besides those you have mentioned?

What, besides crops, do farmers raise? What is meant by live-stock?

Of what use are the crops which farmers raise? Suppose they raise more wheat than they need to use, what will they do with it?

Do you think there is any need of the farmers raising more of one crop than they can use themselves? Why?

Of what use are the different animals which are raised on a farm? Ought farmers to raise any more of these than they themselves need? Why?



LUMBERING.

2. Lumbering.—Some people spend their time in the forests, cutting down trees to get material for building.

They cut down the great trees, and saw them into long pieces called *logs*.

The *logs* are sawed lengthwise into thin pieces, called *boards* or *planks*; or into thick square pieces, called *timbers*. These are used in building houses, ships, bridges, &c.

Boards and timbers, for use in building, are called *lumber*.

The *business* of cutting down forest trees and making *lumber*, is called *lumbering*.

What is meant by lumbering? What is a forest? What do people want of lumber?

Have you ever seen any lumber? What have you seen? Do you know any one whose business, for part of the year, is lumbering?

Is there any part of your State in which many people are engaged in lumbering?



MINING (SALT MINE OF AUSTRIA).

3. Mining and Quarrying.—Gold, silver, iron, copper, coal, lead, salt, and many other useful things come from within the ground.

They are usually found imbedded in the rocks of the earth.

All solid substances which come from within the earth, are called *minerals*.

The place from which minerals, except stone, are taken, is called a *mine*.

The *business* of getting out minerals from a mine, is called *mining*.

Some kinds of stone are very useful for building.

These are *sand-stone*, *lime-stone*, *slate*; a very hard stone, called *granite*; and different kinds of *marble*.

They are found in many places in thick layers near the surface of the ground.

A bed of stone, from which large blocks can be taken, is called a *quar'-ry*.

The business of getting out stone from a quarry, is called *quar'-ry-ing*.

What is meant by a mineral? Name some minerals you have seen. What use is made of these minerals?

Name some things made of iron; of copper; of tin: of gold and silver.

What use do we make of coal?

What use do we make of salt?

What is a mine? What is the business of working a mine called? What are the people called who work the mine?

Are there any mines in your own State? If so, what kind of minerals are found in them?

Do you know any people who are miners? For what are large blocks of stone used? What kinds of stone have you ever seen used in building?

What is a quarry? Have you ever seen one? If so, what kind of stone was taken from it?

What is the business of getting out the stone called?

Are there any very valuable quarries in your State? If so, of what kind of stone are they?



INTERIOR OF A MANUFACTORY.

4. Manufacturing.—Some people spend their time in making articles which we need—as cloth, boots and shoes, furniture, and wagons.

This business is called *man-u-fac'-tur-ing*.

The articles made are called *man-u-fac'-tures*. *Manufacturing* is mostly done in the cities and villages.

What is manufacturing?

Where do people who spend their time in manufacturing usually live?

Do you know any people who spend their time in this way?

What articles do they make?

What are all these things called?

What do these people do with their manufactures when they have made them?

Name some other things which we cannot have unless somebody makes them.

Out of what are these different articles made?

Name some things which are not made by any person.

How do we get these last things you have named?

5. Review.—In how many ways are things which we use produced?

Answer.—Some things *grow*; some are *found within the earth*; and some are *made* by people.

What are all things which grow called?

Answer.—All things which grow are either plants or animals.

What kinds of business procure for us those things which grow?

What is the business which obtains for us those things found within the earth? What are all such things called?

What business produces articles which are made? What are they called?

Of how many occupations have you now learned?

Which of these produces most of those articles which we use for our food and clothing?

Can you name any thing we use for food which is not obtained by farming?

Answer.—Fish, some birds, and the flesh of some wild animals are used for food.

By what kinds of business are they got? What do you mean by fishing?

Answer.—Catching fish from the water is called fishing.

What is hunting?

Answer.—Catching birds and other wild animals, is called hunting.

What kinds of fish can you think of which are used for food? What kinds of birds and wild animals?

Is there any thing besides food which is got by hunting?

Answer.—Some wild animals, like the *mink* and *beaver*, are hunted for their *fur*, which is very fine.



TRADING.

6. Trade.—What business produces most of those things we use for our food?

Where do farmers live?

Since the articles used for food are raised by people in the country, how will those who live in the cities get food?

Where can they buy food?

How do the people at the groceries, stores, and markets get these things?

What, then, is the business of these people?

What new business have you now found?

Answer.—Some people spend their time in buying and selling articles. *This business is called trade.*

Trade is usually carried on in cities and villages.

Do you know any people who are engaged in trade?

Where do they carry on their business?

What kind of articles do they have to sell?

Where do they buy them?

What are these people called?

Answer.—Persons engaged in most kinds of trade are called *merchants*.

By what other name are some kinds of trade called?

Answer.—Trade between different countries, or between distant parts of the same country, is often called *commerce*.

SECTION V.

GEOGRAPHICAL DEFINITIONS.

1. Oceans and Continents.—Upon the earth's surface are five *great bodies of water* called *oceans*. *The water* of the oceans is salt.

There are upon the earth's surface *six great bodies of land*. Each of these is called a *continent*.

There are also small bodies of land called *islands*

2. Islands and Coast.—An *island* is a small body of land surrounded by water.

That part of the land which *borders upon the water* is called the *shore* or *coast*.

An *island* is represented on a map by *drawing its shape*, or coast line.

QUESTIONS.—What is meant by the surface of the earth?.

Of what does the earth's surface consist?

Of which is there most, the land or the water?

How is the *land* part of the earth's surface divided?

How is the *water* part of its surface divided?

What is an ocean? How many oceans on the earth's surface?

What kind of water forms the oceans?

How many continents upon the earth's surface? What is a continent? What other land on the earth's surface besides that of the continents?

What is an island? What do you mean by saying it is *surrounded* by water? What is the coast of an island?



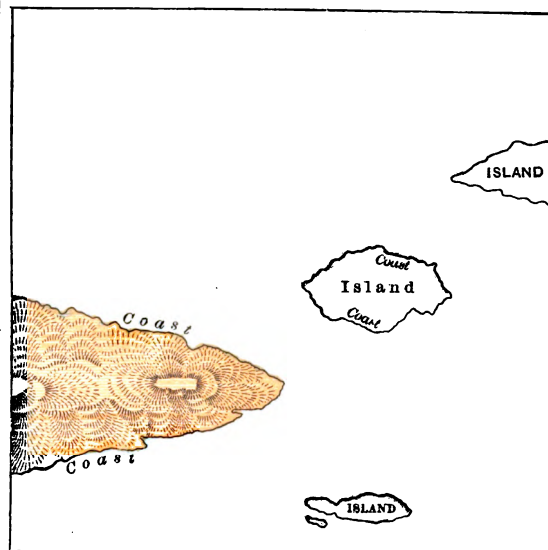
ISLANDS. (VIEW IN THE WEST INDIES.)

The coast is represented by a line bending in and out, as the edge, or *outline*, of the coast bends.

To represent *any part of the earth's surface* upon a map, we *draw the shape* of that which we wish to represent.

A picture of a part of the earth's surface *shows* how it appears to us when we look upon *one side* of it. *A map* of the same part of the earth shows (like the map of the school-room or school-grounds) its

shape, and the *place* of the objects seen upon it. *The forms of objects* in a map, appear as they would on the earth if we could be lifted up above these objects, and look down upon them.



MAP OF ISLANDS.

3. Coast Lands.—*The outline* of continents and islands is very irregular, and the land is separated into different parts.

The different parts of land along a coast, have different names.

QUESTIONS.—What is the coast of a continent? What is the shore of a continent or island?

Point to the islands which you see in the picture above.

How do you know these are islands?

Draw your pencil along the coast of the islands.

How do you know this is the coast?

Draw your pencil along the shore of the land you see at the left side of the picture.

How do you know that is a shore?

Have you ever seen any islands? If so, what islands? How do you know these are islands?

How are islands represented on a map? Point to the islands upon the map above.

How is the coast represented? Point to the coast-line of the islands.

Point to the coast of the larger land. How does this land end toward the islands? Find that point in the picture.

Which of the two shores seen on the map can you see in the picture of this land?

Why can you not see both shores?

What does the map show you about this land which the picture does not show?

What does the picture show which the map does not show? How do you represent any part of the earth's surface upon a map?

How does a map make the form of that which it represents appear?

How is the coast-line of a continent or an island formed? Why are names given to the different parts of the coast-land?

I. Peninsula. — A portion of land *nearly surrounded by water* is called a *pen-in'-su-la*.

This name means *almost* an island. The larger land, to which the peninsula is connected, is called the *main land*.

II. Isthmus. — A *narrow neck* of land connecting two bodies of land is called an *isthmus*.

III. Cape. — A *point* of land extending into the water is called a *cape*.

If the point be of *high land* it is called a *prom-on-to-ry*.

The point in the picture of the islands on p. 17 is a promontory.

4. Coast Waters. — The different parts of the ocean water, which lie among the lands of the coast, have received different names.

I. Sea, Gulf, or Bay. — A part of the ocean, entering into the land, is called a *sea*, or *gulf*, or *bay*.

South of the isthmus, in the first picture on the next page, between the peninsula and the main land, is the *Bay of Fundy*; and north of the islands is the *Gulf of St. Lawrence*.

In the second picture on the next page, you see, on the left, an *island*. On the right, is part of another large island; behind them is the *main land*.

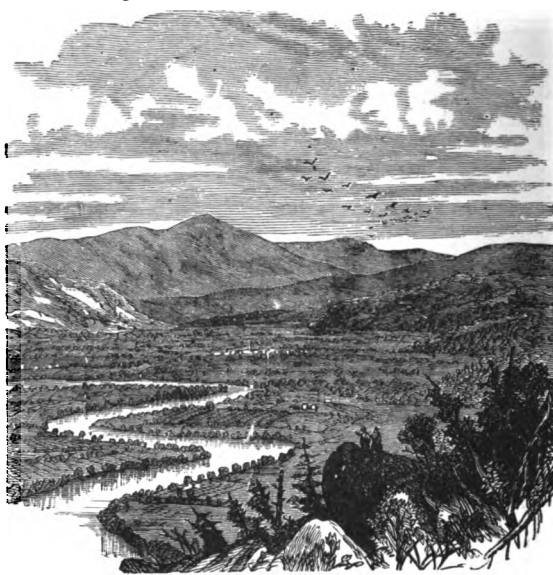
Between the ends of the two large islands and the main land is *New York Bay*.

The large body of water in front of the islands is the *ocean*. Behind the islands, and between their nearest points, are narrow passages of water, connecting the bay with the ocean.

II. Strait. — A *passage* of water connecting two bodies of water is called a *strait*, or *channel*.

If the water be not very deep, the passage is usually called a *sound*.

5. Surface of Land. — Notice this picture. What difference do you see between the land in the middle part and that on the right and left?



VALLEY OF WYOMING.

DIFFERENCES. — *Some parts* of the earth's surface are *high land*; other parts are *low land*.

I. Valleys. — A *portion* of low land between higher lands is called a *valley*.

QUESTIONS. — What is a peninsula? What does this name mean? What is the difference between a peninsula and an island? Can you tell, when you see a body of land in water, which it is? How can you know this? Have you ever seen a peninsula? If so, in what water is it? Of what land is it a part? Find a peninsula in the first picture on the next page. Find an island. What is an isthmus? What do you mean by the *main land*? Why is the isthmus called a *neck* of land? Find an isthmus in the picture. How do you know this is an isthmus? Have you ever seen an isthmus? If so, where? Find the main land in the picture. Find the peninsula upon the map below the picture. Find an island; the isthmus; the main land. In what direction does the peninsula extend? In what direction is it from the main land? In what direction does the isthmus extend? In what direction from the isthmus to the island?

What is a cape? Find a cape in the picture. How do you know this is a cape? Have you ever seen a cape? If so, what cape have you seen, and in what water is it? What is a point of very high land called? In what picture can you see a promontory? Find upon the map, a peninsula; an island; a cape; an isthmus. Name all the different coast lands.

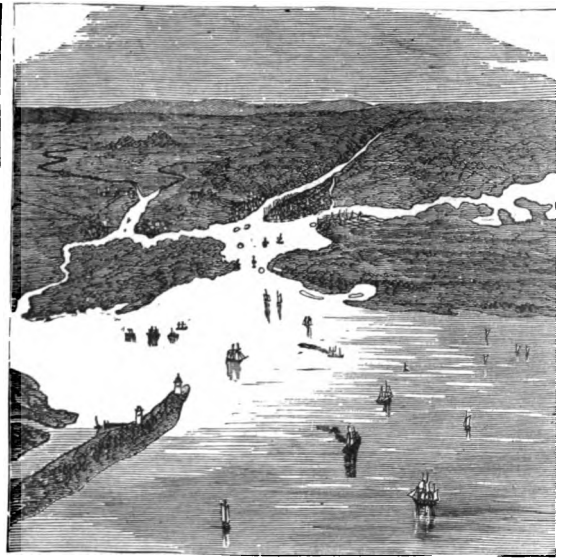
What is a bay? What other names are given to such bodies of water? Find a bay in the picture of the coast lands. Find a bay upon the map of coast lands. What name is given to that body of water north of the isthmus and the island?

What is a strait? What other names are sometimes given to narrow passages of water? What passages are called sounds?

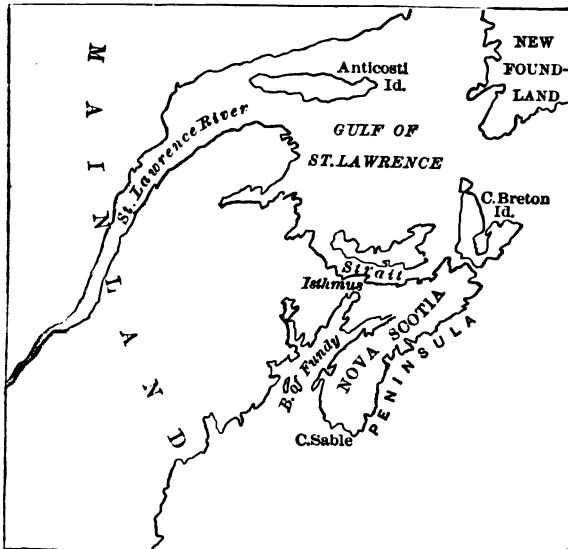
Find a bay in the second picture on the next page. What is on the right-hand side of it? What is on the left? What is behind it?



COAST LANDS.



COUNTRY AROUND NEW YORK CITY.



MAP OF COAST LANDS AND WATERS.



MAP OF THE COUNTRY AROUND NEW YORK CITY.

What is in front of it? How many passages of water connect it with the ocean? Those behind the islands are called sounds; what do you suppose is the reason?

What is the name of the island at the right of the bay? What is the name of the bay? In what direction from New York Bay is Long Island? What island southwest of New York Bay? What is the name of the strait between the two islands?

What separates Long Island from the main land? What separates Staten Island from the main land? What is the name of that long point of land southeast of Staten Island? What bay west of New York Bay? In what direction does it extend?

How do different parts of the land of the earth differ in surface? What is a valley?

II. *Plains*.—A great extent of low and nearly level land is called a *plain*.

All low lands are either valleys or plains.



WAGON-TRAIN UPON THE PLAINS.

III. *Hills*.—Lands but little higher than the surrounding country are called *hills*.

IV. *Mountains*.—Lands very much higher than the surrounding country are called *mountains*.

A long ridge of very high land crossing a country is called a *mountain range*.

The different parts of the range are called *mountains*, or *peaks*.

Many mountain ranges connected together, are called a *system of mountains*.

QUESTIONS.—What is an extended low land called? What kind of surface have plains? How many kinds of low land are there? What is the difference between a valley and a plain? Have you ever seen a valley? If so, where is it, and what is upon each side of it? Have you seen any part of a plain? Do you live either in a valley or on a plain?

What are mountains? What other kinds of high lands are there? What is the difference between hills and mountains? What is a hill? What is a mountain-range?

Are there any mountains in your State? If so, what are their names, and in what direction from you are they? Have you ever seen them?

What is the difference between a *mountain-range* and a *mountain*? What other name is given to the parts of a mountain-range? What is a *system of mountains*? What is the



The Mountain of the Grande Chartreuse, from Grenoble MOUNTAINS.

V. *Table-land*.—A large extent of high land, which is nearly level, is called a *table-land*.

All high lands are either hills, mountains, or table-lands.

VI. *Marsh*.—Land which is always *very wet*, and sometimes covered with water, is called a *marsh* or *swamp*.

VII. *Desert*.—Land which is so *very barren* that scarcely any plants can grow upon it, is called a *desert*.

difference between a *system* of mountains and a *range* of mountains? What is very high land which is nearly level called?

What is the difference between a *table-land* and a *plain*? What is the difference between a *table-land* and a *mountain system*? Have you ever seen mountains? If so, what mountains, and where are they?

Find in the picture, a range of mountains? What kind of land at the foot of the mountains? Point to the top of the mountain. Point to the bottom of the mountain. Draw your pencil over the land between the top and the bottom. What is this called?

Answer.—The distance between the top and the bottom of the mountain is called the *side* or the *slope* of the mountain.

What is a *swamp*? What other name is given to such land? Have you ever seen a *marsh*? What is a *desert*?

VIII. Maps.—Upon a map *mountains* are represented by *dark bands* of shading (as in the map below). To show the surface of a country fully, the *low lands* are colored *light buff*; and the *table-lands* are made *dark buff* color.

The maps in this book also show the *form* of *States* and *countries*, and the *place* of their *mountains*, *ivers*, and *cities*. *Small rings* represent the *cities*. *Capital Cities* have a *dot* in the ring. *Red lines* mark the boundaries of the *States*. (See page 28.)



MAP OF VALLEY, MOUNTAINS, PLAINS, AND RIVERS.

6. Waters upon the Land.—Water, in the form of springs, lakes, or rivers, is found on the surface of the continents and islands.

I. Spring. — Water flowing out from the earth, is called a *spring*.

From springs flow small streams of water called *brooks* or *creeks*.

Brooks and *creeks* unite as they flow, and form large streams.



SPRING.

What do you see in this picture?

What is the boy doing?

Where does the water come from?

Have you seen water coming out of the rocks in this way?

What do you call such a place?

Have you seen water any where upon land besides in springs?

II. River.—A large stream of water flowing through the land, is called a *river*.

Any stream flowing into a river is called a *trib' u- ta- ry* or branch of the river.

QUESTIONS.—How are mountains represented upon a map?

When the surface is to be fully shown, how are the different parts colored? What do the maps in this book show besides the surface?

How are the boundaries marked? How are cities represented?

Point to some mountains upon this map; some plains; a table-land; some cities; a capital city.

Point to a valley. Where is the valley situated?

Turn to the map on page 52, and find some mountains.

Find a valley upon that map.

Find a large plain. Find a table-land.

Point to some boundary lines.

Have you ever seen a river? What is a river? Are there any large rivers in your State? What are their names?

How is a river formed?

What is a river which flows into another river called?

The place where a river begins or *rises* is called its *source*. The place where it flows into some other water is called its *mouth*.



RIVER.

Toward the *source* is called *up* the river, and toward the *mouth*, *down* the river.

The land which *borders* upon a river is called its *banks*. The ground *under* the water is called the *bed* of the river.

That *bank* which is on the *right hand* when *going down* the river is called the *right bank*. The other is the *left bank*.

QUESTIONS.—Find a river in the picture above. Find the source of this river. What is the source of a river? In what kind of land is the source of this river?

Find a tributary of this river. Find the mouth of this tributary. What is the mouth of a stream? What are the banks of a river? On what bank of the river above does its tributary enter? What do you mean by the right bank? What is the other bank called? What do you mean by saying *down* the river? What is going the other way called?

Which way is the steamboat in the picture going? What is the land under the water called? What makes falls in the

A *steep descent* in the bed, over which the water flows, forms *falls* in the river.

Very great falls, like Niagara, are called *Cataracts*. Small falls are called *Cascades*.



GENESEE FALLS (BELOW ROCHESTER, N. Y.)

III. *Lake*.—A body of water surrounded by land is called a *lake*. Very small lakes are often called *ponds*.

Lakes are usually formed by streams flowing into hollows in the surface of the land.

Most lakes have a stream of water flowing out from them, which finally reaches the ocean. Some lakes are of salt water, but most are fresh.

river? What are great falls called? Have you ever seen any falls? If so, on what stream are they? What falls are these in the picture? Where are they? Have you ever seen them?

What are small falls called? How are rivers represented upon maps? Turn to the map on page 21, and find a river.

What is a lake? What are small lakes called? Have you ever seen a lake or pond? If so what one, and where is it? Are there any large lakes in your state? If so what are their names, and in what direction from you are they? How are lakes made? What becomes of the water which flows into the lake? What can you say of the lake water.



ITASCA LAKE.

*That part of the lake at which the water flows out is called the **foot** of the lake. The end opposite is called the **head** of the lake.*

*Toward the **foot** is called **down**, and toward the **head** **up** the lake.*

*The **land** which borders upon the lake is called its **shore**.*

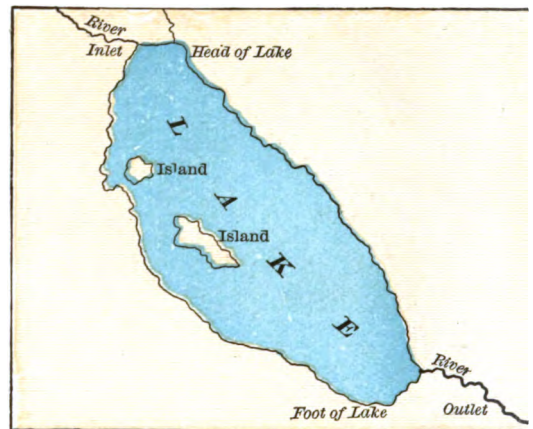
IV. *Lakes and rivers of large size are useful for*

sending goods, or for travelling, in vessels, from place to place.

The *water of rivers* is much used in moving the machinery of mills and factories.

Many rivers not large and deep enough to bear heavy vessels, are very valuable in manufacturing.

Where there are many goods to be moved across the country, and there is no large river or lake on which to send them, people dig *canals* or build *railroads*.



MAP OF LAKE.

*A **canal** is a channel dug through the country and filled with water. Boats are drawn upon it by horses which walk beside the canal.*

QUESTIONS.—What is the foot of a lake?

What is the head of a lake?

What is meant by saying *down* the lake?

What is the opposite direction called?

What is the shore of a lake?

What other land, besides that along a lake, is called a *shore*?

How is the lake represented on this map?

Look upon the map on page 42, and find some lakes.

What are their names?

Have you seen either of these lakes?

What use is made of large rivers and lakes?

What other use is made of rivers?

How are small rivers of value to a country?

Have you ever seen the water of a stream used for transportation?

If so, tell how the water moves the machinery.

Are there any rivers in your State by which a great deal of manufacturing is done?

If so, what are their names?

What means, besides rivers and lakes, of sending goods travelling across the country?

Why do people dig canals?

Why do they build railroads?

Have you ever seen a canal?

What is a canal? How are the boats moved?

A *railroad* is a road with iron rails laid upon it, on which the wheels of the carriages or *cars* run.

They are drawn by a *locomotive*, which is moved by steam.

People can travel faster upon railroads than in any other way. For this reason many railroads are built where there are great rivers and lakes which might be used.



RAILROAD TRAIN STARTING.

QUESTIONS.—What is a railroad? Have you ever seen a railroad? How are the cars moved? How fast do cars go?

7. Review.—I. *Earth's surface.*—Of what does the earth's surface consist? How much of it is land? How much water? What is an ocean? How many oceans are there upon the earth's surface? What is a continent? How many continents are there? What is an island?

II. *Coast Lands.*—What is a shore or coast? What is the form of a coast? Name the different forms of land found along the coast. What is a peninsula? What is an isthmus? What is a cape? What is a promontory? What is a map? What does a map show us about that part of the earth's surface which it represents? What is the difference between a map and a picture?

How are islands, peninsulas, and capes represented upon a map? How do their forms look upon a map?

III. *Coast Waters.*—Name the different forms of water along the coast. What is a gulf or bay? What other name is given to a part of the ocean entering into the land? What is a strait? What other names are given to a narrow passage of water? When is such a passage called a sound?

IV. *Land Surface.*—How does the surface of the land differ in different places? Name the different kinds of low land. What is a valley? What is a plain? What is the difference between them? Name the different kinds of high lands. What are hills? What are mountains? What is the difference between them? What is a mountain range? What is a mountain system? What is a table-land? What is the difference between a table-land and a plain? What is the difference between a table-land and a mountain range? What is a marsh? What is a desert?

V. *Waters of the land.*—In what forms is water found upon the continents and islands? What is a spring? Of what use are springs? What is a brook? Of what use are brooks? What is a river? What is a tributary stream? What is the source of a river? What is the mouth of a river? What are the river banks? How are the banks named? What is meant by saying up the river? What is down the river? What is the bed of a river? What is a cataract? How are falls formed?

What is a lake? How are lakes made? Where does the water of the rivers and lakes finally go? How does the water go out of a lake? What is the shore of a lake? What is the foot of the lake? What is the head of the lake? What direction is up the lake?

Of what use are large lakes and rivers? What use is made of small rivers? What means of carrying goods are made by people? What is the reason canals are made? What is a canal? What is a railroad? On which can one travel the fastest? Can you think why this is?

Representations.—How are mountains represented upon a map? How are valleys and plains represented? How are table-lands represented? How are boundaries marked? How are rivers represented? How are lakes represented?

Occupations.—Name the principal occupations of people. What is farming? Why do people carry on farming? What does farming produce? What is lumbering? What use do people make of lumber? What is mining? What are minerals? What is a mine? Name some minerals which are the most useful? What is a quarry? What is the business of getting out stone called? What is manufacturing? Why do people need to carry on manufacturing? Name some manufactures. Where is most manufacturing done? What is trade? By what other name is trade sometimes called? Why is this business necessary? Where is trade carried on?

PART II.

OUR COUNTRY.

SECTION I.

NEW ENGLAND.

1. The Name of our country is *The United States of America*.

It is a very large country, and is divided into many parts, called *States* and *Ter-ri-to-ries*.

There are *thirty-eight* States, and *ten* Territories, and the Federal District of Columbia.

2. New England is the northeastern part of the United States.

It consists of six States. Their names are —

Maine, Ver-mont', Rhode Island,
New Hamp'-shire, Mas-sa-chu'-setts, Con-nect'-i-cut.

Maine is as large as all of the others together.

New England is bounded on the east by a great body of salt water, called the *Atlantic ocean*.

3. The Land in New England is made up of broad, rich valleys, rough hills, and mountains.

The *White Mountains*, in New Hampshire, are the highest in New England.

Among the hills and mountains are many small, deep lakes; and rapid rivers flow through almost every valley.

The water of these lakes and rivers is generally clear and bright, and reflects like a mirror the green hills and mountains around them, and the islands which rise from their surface. New England is one of the most beautiful parts of our country.

4. The Mountains are covered, nearly or quite to their tops, with forests. Many of them are of *pine*, *fir*, and other trees which remain green all the winter.

Such trees are called *evergreens*.



LAKE CHAMPLAIN.

There are also *elm*, *maple*, *beech*, and *oak* trees, besides many other kinds.

The land, in the hilly part of the country, is mostly used for pasture. Great numbers of cattle, horses and sheep are raised, and much fine butter and cheese are made.

In the valleys are rich meadows, orchards, and fields of grain. A great deal of hay, corn and oats is raised, but not much wheat.

The farmers of New England take great pains in tilling their farms. *Thus they get* large crops of grain and hay, where careless farmers would have only very poor crops.

QUESTIONS.—What is the name of our country? How is it divided? Of what is New England the name? How many and what States form New England? What borders New England on the east? Of what is the land made up?

What is a valley? What are hills? What are mountains? What can you say about rivers and lakes in New England? What covers the mountains? What use is made of the hilly land? What, of the valleys?

5. On the river banks are many cities and large villages.

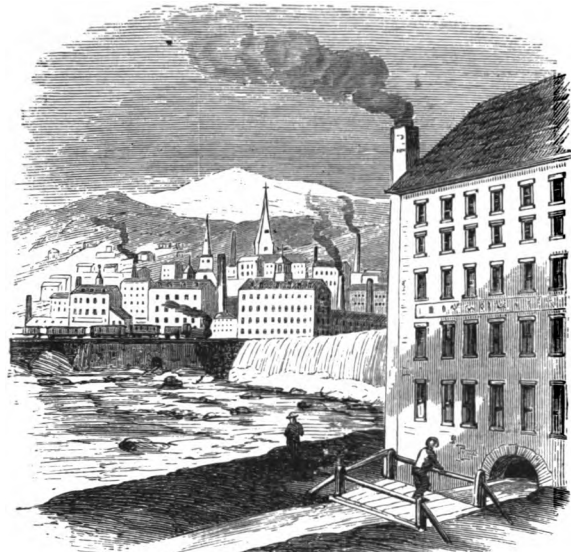
The people in these places are most of them very busy with mills and factories, making all kinds of things.

They make cotton cloth, woollen cloth, hats, boots and shoes, tools for the farmers, machines of every kind, guns, and almost every manufactured thing you could name.

The machinery of the mills and factories is usually moved by the water of the rivers; but in some places steam is used instead.

The largest manufacturing cities are *Lowell, Lawrence, Fall River, Manchester, Hartford, Springfield, and Worcester* (woos'-ter).

Lowell and Lawrence are in the eastern part of Massachusetts, on the Merrimac river. *Fall River* is in the southeastern part of this State.



MANUFACTURING VILLAGE.

QUESTIONS.—What are on the river banks? How do the people there spend their time? What is their business called? What are the things made called? Why do you suppose these cities are built on the river banks? Name the largest manufacturing cities of New England. Where is Lowell, and what can you say of it? Lawrence? Fall River? Manchester? Hartford? Springfield? Worcester? In what way, besides by water, is the machinery of the mills turned? Which do you suppose is most used in Worcester? Why do you think so?

Manchester is the largest city of New Hampshire. It is situated in the southern part of the State, on the left bank of the Merrimac river.

These four cities manufacture more cotton goods than any others in New England.

Hartford is situated in the northern part of Connecticut, on the right bank of Connecticut river. It manufactures large quantities of machinery and fire-arms.

Springfield is in the southern part of Massachusetts, on the left bank of Connecticut river. Here is a large *armory*, belonging to the United States, where fire-arms are made for our army.

Worcester is situated in the central part of Massachusetts. It is not near any large stream, but the land around it is very rich. Farming tools and machinery are made here.

6. The Coast.—*The coast of New England* is very irregular. It has many peninsulas and islands, and the water of the ocean coming in among them forms deep bays.

Here large ships can wait in safety to be loaded with goods, or unloaded; or can take shelter in time of storm.

The land around a bay shelters it from the storms that sweep over the ocean; and keeps out the great waves which are rolling there, and would dash the ships in pieces.

Such a sheltered bay is called a *harbor*.

7. The three largest cities of New England are on the coast, beside fine harbors.

The people of these cities are busy trading. They receive goods from all parts of the world, and send goods to other cities and countries.

The coast cities send many ships to fish, and to catch whales, in distant parts of the ocean.

Which two cities manufacture most cotton goods? Which make most machinery? Which make fire-arms?

What kind of coast has New England? What is the coast? What is a peninsula? An island? A bay? Of what use are the bays of New England? What is a bay called when it is so sheltered as to be safe for ships in time of storms?

Where are the largest cities of New England? What are the people in these cities doing? What do you suppose is the reason cities have been built at these places?

FOR PRIMARY CLASSES.

Boston is the largest city of New England, and one of the largest in our whole country. It is situated on a peninsula, at the head of Massachusetts Bay.

The ships of *Boston* trade with almost every country in the whole world. Railroads connect *Boston* with all the other large cities of our country.

Providence is the largest city of New England, except *Boston*. It is in *Rhode Island*, at the head of *Narragansett Bay*.

New Haven is next in size. It is on the coast of *Connecticut*, at the head of *New Haven Bay*.

This city is one of the handsomest in the United States. It is sometimes called the "City of Elms," on account of the beautiful elm trees that shade its streets.

Portland, at the head of *Casco Bay*, is the largest city of *Maine*.

Portsmouth is the largest city on the coast of *New Hampshire*.

Burlington is the largest city of *Vermont*. It is built beside a beautiful bay on the shore of *Lake Champlain*.

Rutland, in the southern part of *Vermont*, is near fine marble quarries.

New Bedford has more ships engaged in catching whales than any other city. It is situated in *Massachusetts*, on the shore of *Buzzard's Bay*.

Bangor has a great lumber trade. This city is in *Maine*, on the right bank of the *Penobscot* river.

The lumber comes from great pine forests in the northern half of *Maine*.

8. Capital Cities.—Each State has certain rules, which the people in the State must obey. These rules are called the *laws of the State*.

QUESTIONS.—What is the largest city of *New England*? Where is it situated?

What is the next largest city, and where is it?

What city is next to *Providence* in size, and where is it?

What is the largest city in *Maine*, and where is it?

What and where is the largest city in *Vermont*? What can you say of *Rutland*?

These laws are made by men chosen from every part of the State, who meet at some place and agree upon such as are needed. Their meeting is called the *Leg-is-la-ture*.

The city, or village, at which the Legislature meets, to make the laws of the State, is called the *capital* of the State.

Rhode Island has two capitals. The legislature meets year in one, and the next in the other.

The capital cities of *New England* are these:

States.	Capitals.
<i>Maine</i>	<i>AUGUSTA</i> .
<i>New Hampshire</i>	<i>CONCORD</i> .
<i>Vermont</i>	<i>MONTPELIER</i> .
<i>Massachusetts</i>	<i>BOSTON</i> .
<i>Rhode Island</i>	{ <i>PROVIDENCE</i> ,
	{ <i>NEWPORT</i> .
<i>Connecticut</i>	<i>HARTFORD</i> .

Augusta is situated in the southern part of *Maine*, on the right bank of *Kennebec* river.

Concord is situated in the southern part of *New Hampshire*, on the right bank of *Merrimack* river. Near *Concord* are fine granite quarries.

Montpelier is situated in the central part of *Vermont*, on the right bank of *Winooski* river.

Newport is situated on an island in *Narragansett Bay*.

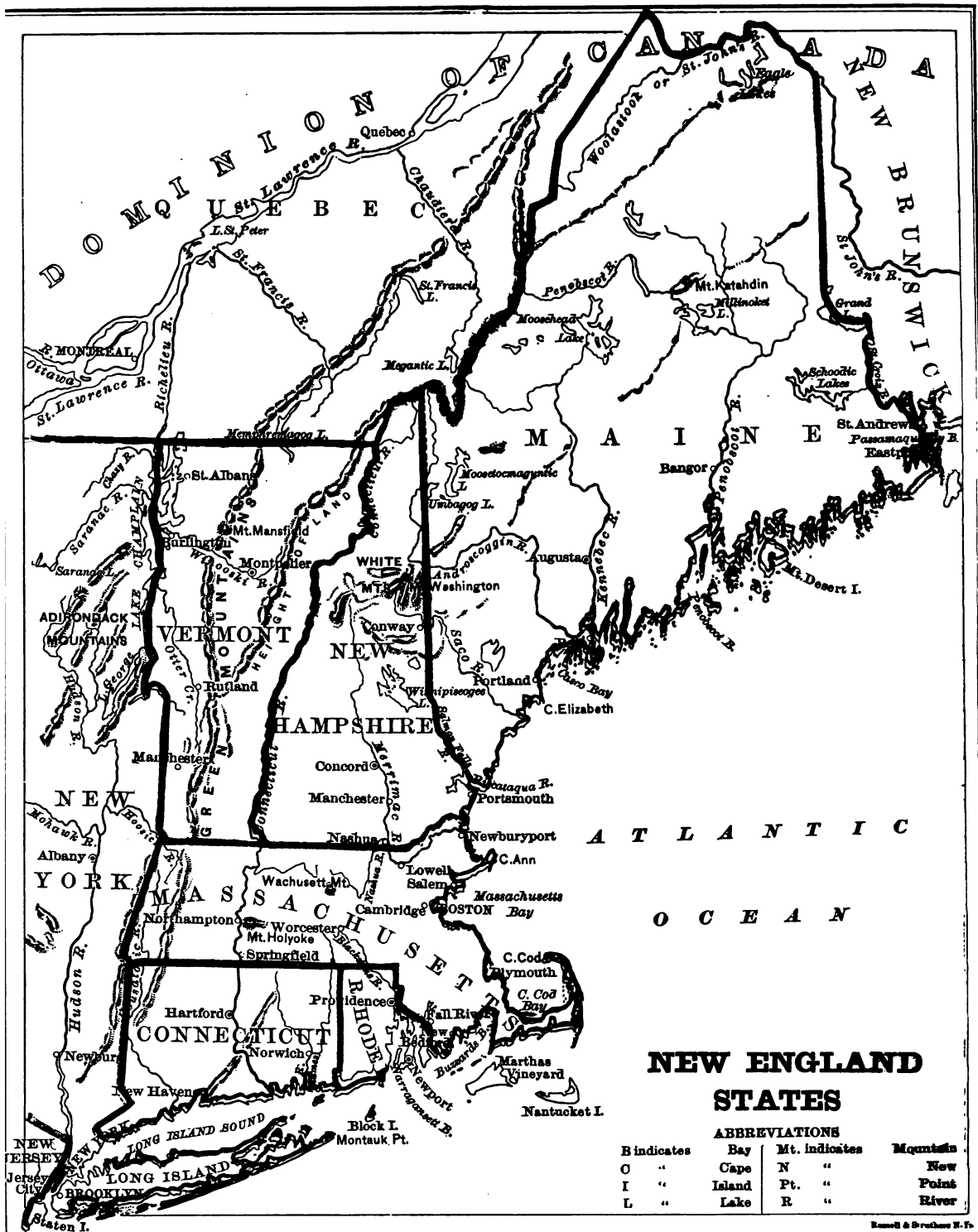
Many people go there in summer to enjoy the fresh air from the ocean, and bathe in its waters.

Model for reciting the tables of the States on the next page. The highest mountain of *Maine* is *Mt. Katahdin*, in the northern part of the State. Its principal rivers are *Penobscot* and *Kennebec*. Its largest lake is *Moosehead L.* Its chief cities are *Portland*, at the head of *Casco Bay*, and *Bangor*, on *Penobscot R.* Its capital is *Augusta*, on the *Kennebec R.*

What is important about *New Bedford*, and where is it?

What can you say about *Bangor*? What is the capital of *Maine*? What do you mean by the *legislature*? What are the laws of a State? How are the laws made?

What and where is the capital of *Maine*? Of *New Hampshire*? Of *Vermont*? Of *Massachusetts*? Of *Rhode Island*? Of *Connecticut*?



NEW ENGLAND.

MAP STUDIES.

STATES.	MOUNTAINS.	RIVERS AND LAKES.	CITIES.
Point to each, and tell what bounds it on each side.*	Point to each, and tell in what State it is, and in what part of the State.†	Point to each, and tell where it rises, and in what direction and into what water it flows.‡	Point to each, and tell how it is situated.—(<i>Model</i> , Augusta, on page 27.)
Maine.	Mount Ka-tah'-din.	Pe-nob'-scot R. Ken-ne-bec' R. Moose-head Lake.	AUGUSTA. Port'-land. Ban'-gor.
New Hampshire.	White Mts.	Mer'-ri-mac R. Lake Winnippiseogee. [Win-nip-pi-sok'-ee.]	CON'-CORD. Man'-ches-ter. Nash'-u-a, Portsmouth.
Vermont.	Green Mts.	Lake Champlain. Winooski R. [Sham'-plain.] Ot'-ter Creek.	MONT-PEL'-IER. Bur'-ling-ton. Rut'-land.
Massachusetts.	Green Mts. Mount Hol'-yoke.	Merrimac R. Con-nect'-i-cut R. [net]	BOSTON, Low'-ell. Spring'-field. Worcester (woos'-ter). New Bedford.
Rhode Island.	—————	Black'-stone R.	PROV'-I-DENCE. NEW'-PORT.
Connecticut.	Green Mts.	Connecticut R. Hou-sa-ton'-ic R. [hoo]	New Ha'-ven. HART'-FORD. Nor'-wich.

Where is—

Penobscot Bay?	Martha's Vineyard?
Massachusetts Bay?	Cape Cod?
Narragansett Bay?	Cape Ann?
Cape Cod Bay?	Lake Champlain?
Buzzard's B.?	L. Winnippiseogee?
Mount Desert Island?	Moosehead L.?
Nantucket Island?	Long Island Sound?

MODEL.—Massachusetts Bay is on the coast of Massachusetts, between Cape Ann and Cape Cod.

What States are crossed by the—

Green Mts.?	Merrimac R.?
Connecticut R.?	Blackstone R.?

* **MODEL.**—Maine is bounded on the north by St. John's river; on the east by New Brunswick; on the south by the Atlantic ocean; and on the west by New Hampshire and Quebec.

† **MODEL.**—Mount Katahdin is in Maine, a little north of the centre of the State. The Green Mts. extend north and south, across Vermont, Massachusetts, and the northern part of Connecticut.

What cities on or near—

The coast? Connecticut R.? Merrimac R.?
Kennebec R.? Penobscot R.? Lake Champlain?
Name the principal mountains, rivers and lakes, and cities in each State. (*Model*, on page 27.)
Write them in a table, as they are upon this page.
Are you in New England? If not, point toward New England. In what direction is it from you?
If you are in New England, in which State are you?
Point toward each of the other States of New England, and tell in what direction it is from you?
Which of all the cities named above is nearest to you?
In what direction must you go to reach each of the others named in your own State?

‡ **MODEL.**—The Connecticut river rises in mountains on the northern boundary of New Hampshire. It flows southward, between New Hampshire and Vermont, and across Massachusetts and Connecticut; and enters Long Island Sound.

Winnippiseogee Lake is in the central part of New Hampshire, south of the White Mts. Its waters flow southwestward into Merrimac river.

SECTION II.

MIDDLE ATLANTIC STATES.

1. The Middle Atlantic States are south of New England. Like it, they are bordered on the east by the Atlantic ocean.

Two rivers, the *St. Lawrence* and the *Ohio*, and two large lakes, bound them on the west.

These lakes are *Erie* and *Ontario*. They are the smallest of five Great Lakes which lie along the northern border of our country.

The other three Great Lakes lie farther westward.

2. The Names of these States are:

New York,	Del'-a-ware (wur),
New Jersey,	Maryland,
Penn'-syl-va'-ni-a,	Vir-gin'-i-a,
West Virginia.	

New York lies directly west of Vermont, Massachusetts, and Connecticut. The other States lie south of New York.

3. Along the Coast the land is low and flat. The ground is in some places very sandy. In other places there are extensive swamps.

Farther from the ocean the ground is higher, and the country is made up of low, rounded hills, and rich plains. Such land is often called *rolling country*.

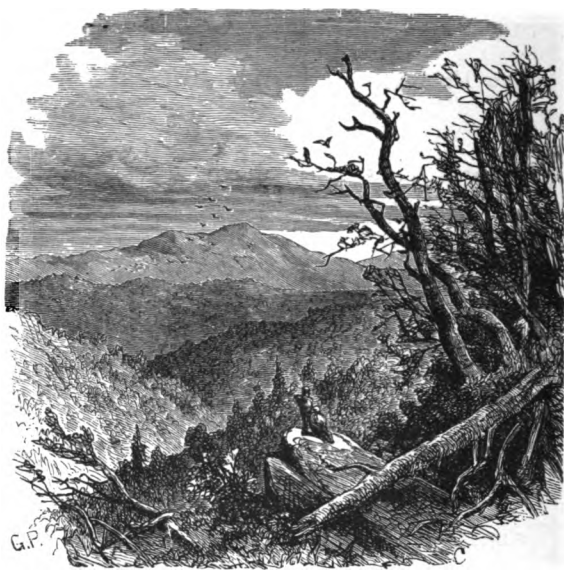
4. Beyond this hill-country are high mountains. There are many ranges extending northeast and southwest, side by side.

Between them are broad, low valleys, and many openings across the ranges lead from one valley to another.

Two of these mountain ranges are higher than

any of the others. These are the *Alleghany Mts.*, and the *Blue Ridge*.

If you were high up on the Alleghany Mts., looking over the country eastward, you would see mountains, one beyond another, as far as the eye can reach, just as in this picture.



VIEW ON THE ALLEGHANY MTS., NEAR ALTOONA.

5. West of the Mountains is another hill-country, like that east of them. It slopes toward low plains far to the west.

6. The Waters.—These States have many fine rivers.

QUESTIONS.—What are the States next south of New England called? How many of them? What are their names? What lies east of them? What is east of New York? What bounds this group of States on the west? What are the names of these lakes? What can you say of them?

Describe the land along the coast. What is a swamp (see page 22)? How does the land farther from the ocean differ from this? What kind of country is beyond these hills? Which are

the highest of these mountain ranges? What kind of country west of the mountains? Name all the different kinds of land you would cross in going across these States from the ocean westward.

What is a plain? What is a hill? What is a mountain-range? What is a valley?

What can you say about the rivers of these States? What is a river?

They flow from the mountains, down the slope of the hill-country and across the lowlands, to the ocean.

Among the mountains of New York, and in the plains in the western part of the State, are many beautiful lakes.

7. On the rich lands upon both sides of the mountains, and in the valleys between them, are fine farms. But the lowlands along the coast are not generally so good for farming.

The farmers raise, in all these States, wheat and corn, and many fine sheep and cattle. But they raise more of these in New York and Pennsylvania than in the other States.

In *Maryland, Virginia, and West Virginia*, a great deal of tobacco is raised, more than in any other States in our country.

In *New Jersey and Delaware* many peaches, strawberries, and other fruits, and vegetables, are raised. They are sold in the markets of the great cities near by.

8. The Mountains are covered with forests like those of New England. Much fine lumber is made from them.

Among the rocks in the mountains, are rich mines of coal and iron ore. Many people are at work in the mines, and many work at the great furnaces which melt the ore and prepare the iron for use.

More coal and iron are taken from the mines of Pennsylvania than from those of the other States.

Every where among the mountains are busy villages, with their tall, smoking furnace chimneys; while in the mountain side, near by, are openings through which the miners go into the mines.

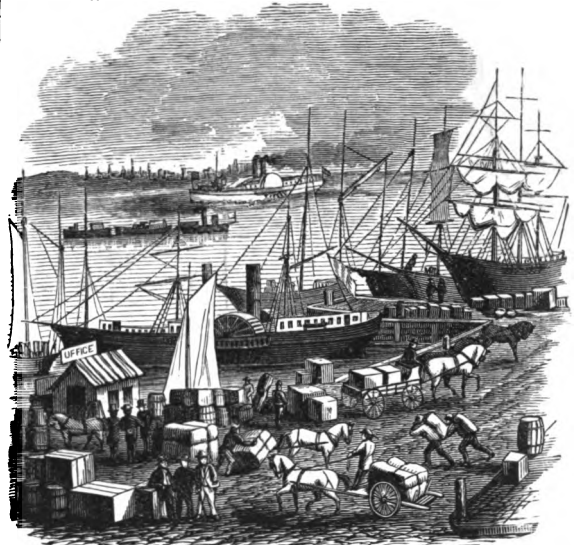
9. Along the Coast many people em-

ploy themselves in taking oysters, from banks of mud and sand under the water.

Some of the oyster-banks are near the land, but others are at some distance from it.

10. Great Cities.—These States have, like New England, many large and busy cities.

New York, at the mouth of Hudson river, is the largest city in the United States. It sends ships to almost every country in the world, and does a great amount of business of all kinds.



NEW YORK WHARVES. (FOOT OF CANAL STREET).

Railroads connect the city with all parts of the United States. Boats go up the Hudson, and through a canal to Lake Erie, with goods to be sent up the lakes, on vessels, to the far west. Thus New York has many ways of trading with other places.

Brooklyn, on Long Island, is the largest city of New York State, except New York.

Philadelphia is the second city of the United

(Continued on page 84.)

QUESTIONS.—Which State has most lakes? What is a lake? What covers the rich plains and valleys? What do the farmers raise most in New York and Pennsylvania? In what States is tobacco raised? What is much raised in Delaware and New Jersey? What covers the mountains? Of what use are the forests? What is found in the mountains? What are the people

among the mountains doing? In which State do they work the mines most? What do people along the coast do?

What can you say of cities in these States? Tell what you know about the largest city in the United States. About the next to the largest. What is the largest city of New York, after New York city?

MIDDLE ATLANTIC STATES



Russell & Sturges N.Y.

MIDDLE ATLANTIC STATES.

MAP STUDIES.

[Method of using this table, see New England (page 29).]

STATES.	MOUNTAINS.	RIVERS AND LAKES.	CITIES.
New York.	Ad-i-ron'-dack. Cats'-kill.	Hudson R. Cay-u'-ga L. Gen-e-see' R. Sen'-e-ca L. Os-we'-go R. On-ei'-da L.	ALBANY. Buffalo. New York. Rochester. Brooklyn. Syracuse.
Pennsylvania	Blue Ridge. Alleghany.	Sus-que-han'-na R. Alleghany R. Mon-on-ga-he'la R.	HAR'-RIS-BURG. Phil-a-del'-phi-a. Pitts-burg.
New Jersey.	Blue Ridge.	Pas-sa'-ic R.	TRENTON. Newark. Jersey City.
Delaware.	—————	—————	DOVER. Wilmington.
Maryland.	Blue Ridge. Alleghany.	Susquehanna R. Po-to'-mac R.	AN-NAP'-O-LIS. Bal'-ti-more. Cum'-ber-land.
Virginia.	Alleghany. Blue Ridge.	Potomac R. Shen-an-do'-ah R. James R. Rappahannock R.	RICH'-MOND. Pe'-ters-burg. Nor'-folk.
West Virginia.	Alleghany.	Great Ka-naw'-ha R. Guyandotte (ghi-an-dott').	CHARLES'-TON. Wheel'-ing. Par'-kers-burg.

What is a bay? (See page 18.)

What two bays on the coast of this group of States?

In what two States is Chesapeake Bay?

What two States are separated by—

Delaware Bay? Delaware R.? Potomac R.?

What is a cape?

What two capes at the mouth of Delaware Bay?

What two capes at the mouth of Chesapeake Bay?

What States are crossed by the—

Alleghany Mts.? Monongahela River?

Blue Ridge? Great Kanawha R.?

Susquehanna River? Hudson R.?

What large river on the western border of West Virginia?

What two great lakes border this group of States?

What States touch each one?

What great river flows out from Lake Ontario?

What great river flows from Lake Erie into Lake Ontario?

What is remarkable about this river?

Answer. In the middle of it are *Niagara Falls*, one of the greatest cataracts in the world.

What is a cataract? (See page 22.)

What lake borders New York on the east?

What cities are on or near—

The coast? Ohio R.?

Chesapeake B.? Genesee R.?

Susquehanna R.? James R.?

Delaware R.? Potomac R.?

Hudson R.? The Great Lakes?

Name the mountains, rivers and cities named in each State.

MONK.—The highest mountains of New York are the *Adirondacks*, in the northeastern part, and the *Catskill Mts.*, in the southeast. Its principal rivers are the *Hudson*, which flows southward into the Atlantic ocean; and the *Genesee* and *Oswego*, which flow northward into L. Ontario. Its principal cities are *New York* and *Brooklyn*, at the mouth of the Hudson; *Buffalo*, at the foot of L. Erie, etc.

Write them in a table, as upon this page.

States, in size. It is situated on Delaware river, not far from Delaware Bay. This is a great manufacturing city.

These three are the largest cities in the United States.

Baltimore, on an arm of Chesapeake Bay, is the largest city of Maryland. It has a great amount of trade, and manufactures many kinds of articles.

11. Secondary Cities.—*Buffalo* is a large and busy city, at the east end of Lake Erie. Here goods, which arrive on lake vessels for New York, are transferred to canal boats or cars.

Rochester has many large mills, and manufactories of different kinds.

Newark is the largest city in New Jersey. It produces almost every kind of manufactures in large quantities.

Pittsburg has many forges and furnaces for working in iron. Near it are rich coal and iron mines.

Richmond is the largest city of Virginia. It has many tobacco factories, flour mills, and iron works.

Wilmington is the largest city of Delaware. It is noted for its gunpowder factories.

Wheeling is the largest city of West Virginia. The country around has rich mines of iron and coal.

Syracuse is noted for the salt it obtains from salt springs near it.

12. The Capital Cities are—

States.	Capitals.
New York,.....	AL'-BAN-Y.
Pennsylvania,.....	HAB'-RIS-BURG.
New Jersey,.....	TREN'-TON.
Delaware,.....	DO'-VER.
Maryland,.....	AN-NAP'-O-LIS.
Virginia,.....	RICH'-MOND.
West Virginia,.....	CHARLES'-TON.

Washington on the east bank of the Potomac river, is the capital of the United States.

A body of men, called *Congress*, meets there each year to make the laws of the United States.

A small extent of country around Washington is called the *District of Columbia*.

QUESTIONS.—Name the largest three cities of the United States. What is the largest city of Maryland? What can you say about it? What can you say about Buffalo? What is meant by *transferred*? What can you say about Rochester? Newark? Pittsburg? Richmond? Wilmington? Wheeling? Syracuse?

Name the capital of each State, and tell where it is situated.

Model.—The capital of New York is *Albany*. It is situated north of New York, on the right bank of Hudson river.

What and where is the capital of the United States? What is the country around Washington called?

SECTION III.

SOUTHEASTERN STATES.

1. These States form the eastern half of that part of our country south of Chesapeake Bay.

They are bordered on the east by the Atlantic ocean, and on the south by the Gulf of Mexico.

This gulf is a part of the Atlantic ocean, and nearly surrounded by land.

2. The Names of the States in this group are—

North Car-o-li'-na,	Flor'-i-da,	Lou-i-si-an'-a,
South Carolina,	Al-a-ba'-ma,	Ten-nes-see',
Geor'-gi-a,	Mis-sis-sip'-pi,	Ar-kan'-sas.

North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia and Florida are

QUESTIONS.—Where do the southeastern States lie? By what are they bordered on the south and the east? Name these States.

called the *South Atlantic States*, because they are the most southern States touched by the Atlantic. *The next three*, with Texas, are usually called *Gulf States*.

Texas is a very large State, lying farther west than Louisiana. Tennessee and Arkansas are *Central States*.

3. These States are mostly rolling land, and flat coast plains, like the eastern portion of the middle Atlantic States.

In the northern part is a small section of country that consists of mountains.

The Mountains cross western North Carolina, and eastern Tennessee; and enter South Carolina, Georgia, and Alabama.

The Black Mt. in North Carolina, which is part of the Blue Ridge, is higher than any other mountain in the eastern half of our country.

4. Large Rivers flow from the mountains across the rolling plains and the low land. Some go eastward into the Atlantic; some southward into the Gulf of Mexico; and some westward into the Mississippi river.

The Mississippi river flows into the Gulf of Mexico. It comes from the northern part of our country, and is one of the largest rivers in the world.

5. The States in this group are much warmer than New England and the Middle Atlantic States. Therefore many things grow here which do not grow in those States.

Low, wet lands along the coasts and the rivers, are sown with *rice*, or planted with *sugar-cane*.

Large rice-fields are found in every State; but South Carolina raises more than the others.

The sugar-cane grows on the coast of the Gulf

of Mexico. More is raised in *Louisiana* than in any other State.



SEA ISLAND COTTON FIELDS.

The rolling lands are very rich. They are planted with cotton, corn, tobacco, and sweet potatoes; but cotton is the most important crop.

Cotton is raised in each State; but Mississippi, Georgia, and Alabama produce more than any of the others. Very fine cotton is raised on some of the islands. It is called *Sea Island* cotton.

Of the States in this group, *North Carolina* raises most sweet potatoes; *Tennessee*, most tobacco and corn.

6. Forests of *pitch-pine* trees cover the sandy portion of the coast lands. From these much lumber, and a great deal of tar, resin, and

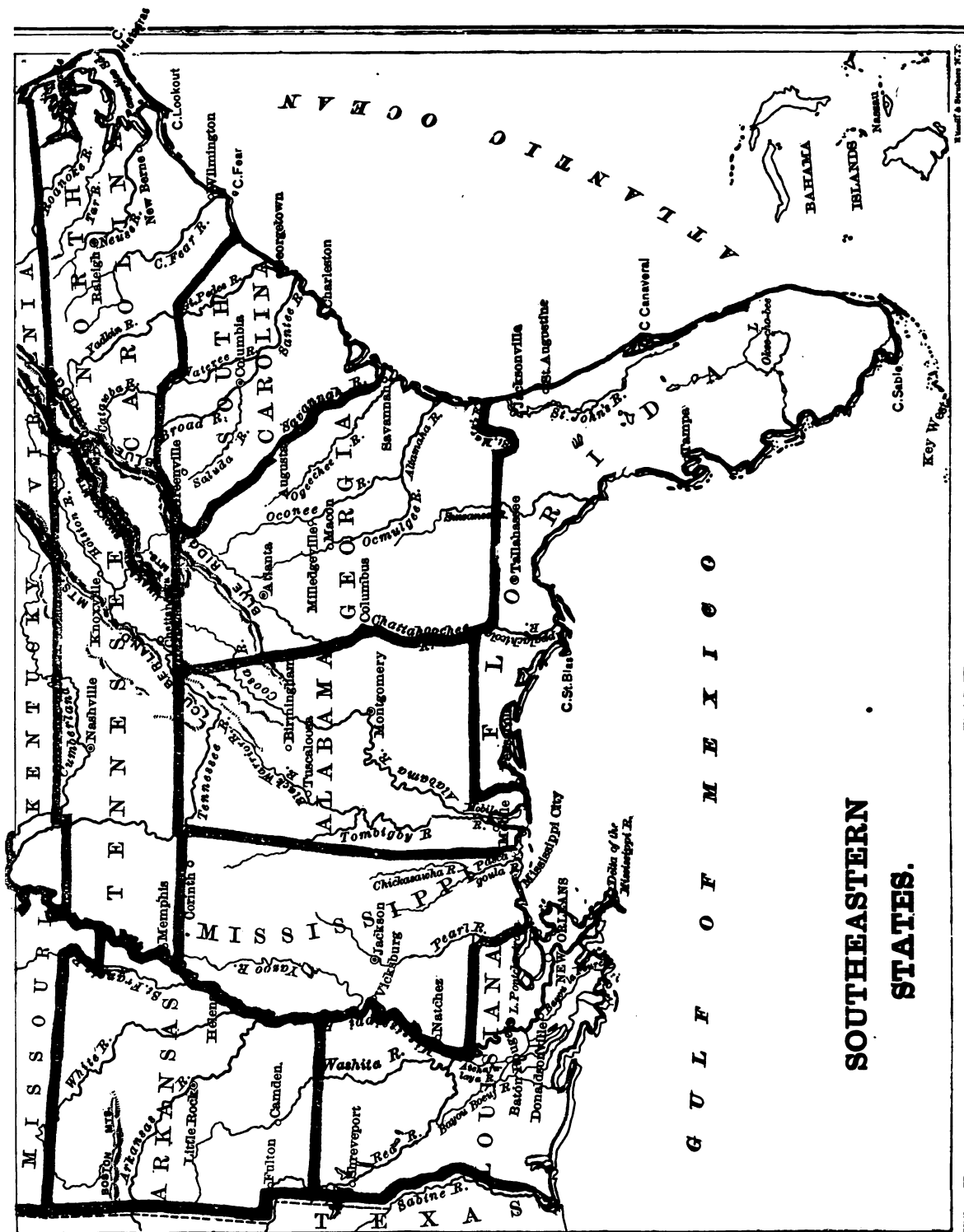
(Continued on page 38.)

QUESTIONS.—Of what kind of land do the Southeastern States mostly consist? Where are their mountains? What can you say of the height of these mountains?

What is the size of the rivers of these States, and where do they rise? In what directions do they flow? What great river crosses this part of our country? What can you say about its size?

What can you say of the weather in these States; and of the plants which grow there? What use is made of the wet lands?

Which State raises most rice? Which raises most sugar-cane? What use is made of the rolling lands? Which is the most important crop raised? Which States raise most cotton? What do you suppose is done with all the cotton raised in this part of our country? In what part of our country might much be sold? What will the people of New England do with that which they buy? For what purpose do you suppose the corn is raised? What forests are found in the sandy coast lands? What use is made of these forests? (Continuation, page 38.)



SOUTHEASTERN STATES.

G U L F O F M E X I C O

SOUTHEASTERN STATES. MAP STUDIES.

[Method of using this table, see New England (page 20).]

STATES.	MOUNTAINS.	RIVERS AND LAKES.	CITIES.
North Carolina.	Blue Ridge. Black Mt. Smoky Mts.	Roanoke R. Cape Fear R.	RA'LEIGH. Wil'-ming-ton. New Berne.
South Carolina.	Blue Ridge.	Great Pe-dee R. San-tee R.	Co-LUM'-bia. Charles'-ton. George-town.
Georgia.	Blue Ridge.	Al-ta-ma-ha' (haw) R. Chat-ta-hoo'-chee R.	ATLANTA. Sa-van'-nah. Au-gus'-ta. Macon.
Florida.	—	St. John's R. Su-wa'-nee R. Oke-cho-bee Lake.	TAL-LA-HAS'SEE. Pen-sa-co'-la. Key West. St. Augustine.
Alabama.	Cumberland.	Mobile R. Tom-big'-by Al-a-ba'-ma R. [R. Ten-nes-see' R.	MONTGOMERY. Mobile. Birmingham.
Mississippi.	—	Ya-zoo' R. Pearl R. Mississippi R.	JACK'-SON. Vicksburg. Natch'-ez.
Louisiana.	—	Mississippi R. Red R. Washita (wash'e-taw)	BATON ROUGE. New Orleans. Shreveport.
Tennessee.	U'-na-ka Mts. Smoky Mts. Cumberland.	Tennessee R. Cumberland R. Mississippi R.	NASH'-VILLE. Memphis. Knox'-ville.
Arkansas.	Boston Mts.	Mississippi R. White R. Arkansas R.	LITTLE ROCK. Helena.

Which of these States lie along the Atlantic coast?
Which lie along the Gulf coast?
What great river crosses this group of States?

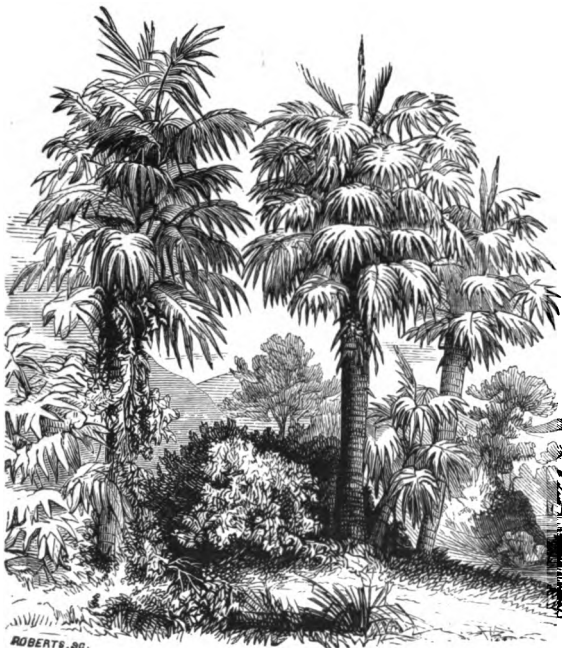
What States are separated by the—
Mississippi River? Savannah R.?
Chattahoochee R.? Pearl R.?

What States are crossed by the—
Mississippi R.?
Alabama R.?
Great Pe-dee R.?
Chattahoochee R.?
Tennessee R.?
Cumberland R.?
Cape Fear R.?
Red R.?
Arkansas R.?
Cumberland Mts.?
Blue Ridge?
What two sounds on the coast of North Carolina?
What three capes on the coast of the same State?
What cape at the southern point of Florida?
What States have no mountains?
How does Florida differ from the other States?
What cities on or near the coasts?
What cities on or near the Mississippi River?
What cities nearly at the centre of their own States?
Name the principal mountains, rivers, and cities of each State?
Write them in a table, as upon this page.

turpentine are produced. North Carolina produces most of these.

The *palmetto*, a kind of palm tree, also grows along the coasts; and in Florida are forests of *live-oak*.

Palm trees grow only in warm countries. The wood of the *live-oak* tree is very durable. It is more valuable than any other kind of oak, and is used for ship-building



THE PALMETTO.

7. The Mountains are covered with forests, and contain mines like those in the Middle Atlantic States; but the mines are not much worked.

There are also *gold mines* in the country around the moun-

tains. These were thought very rich until mines much richer were found in California.

8. Leading Cities.—There are not so many large cities in these States, as in the States farther north; for not so many people spend their time in trading and in manufacturing.

They prefer to till the soil, and raise those valuable crops which will not grow in colder parts of the country.

New Orleans, on the Mississippi river, about 100 miles from its mouth, is the only very large city of the southern States. It is one of the largest cities of our country, and is the greatest cotton market in the world.

Mobile (mo-beel'), at the head of Mobile Bay; and *Charleston*, on the coast of South Carolina, are also seaports, markets for cotton and rice.

Atlanta is an important railroad centre and market in Northern Georgia.

9. Secondary Cities.—*Savannah*, near the mouth of Savannah river, is the principal seaport of Georgia.

Wil'mington, near the mouth of Cape Fear river, is the largest city of North Carolina.

Nashville and *Memphis* are the largest cities of Tennessee; and *Vicksburg*, the largest of Mississippi.

Augusta, *Columbus*, and *Macon*, in Georgia; *Montgomery*, in Alabama; *Natchez*, in Mississippi; *Chattanooga* and *Knoxville*, in Tennessee; and *New Berne*, in North Carolina; are the next cities in size and importance.

The first two are more engaged in the manufacturing of cotton than most other cities of these States.

Florida and *Arkansas* have only small cities. *Key West*, on an island of that name, *Jacksonville*, and *Little Rock*, are the largest.

QUESTIONS.—What other tree is found along the coasts? What kind of tree is the palmetto? Notice the picture carefully, and see how it differs from all trees you have seen. What valuable tree grows in Florida?

What can you say of the mountains in this section? What kind of mines in the Middle Atlantic States?

What can you say of the size of the cities in this part of our country? What reason can you give for this? What do you suppose is the reason more of the people here do not spend their time in trading and in manufacturing, as in the States farther

north? Why do not the people of those States raise cotton and rice as these do?

What and where is the largest city of the southeastern States? What can you say about New Orleans? Which two cities are next in size? What can you buy at these cities? What is the largest city of Georgia? Of North Carolina? What do you suppose one could buy in Wilmington? What is the largest city of Tennessee? The largest of Mississippi? What can you say of the cities of Florida, and Arkansas? Name the largest city in each of these States.

10. Capitals.—The capital cities are—

States.	Capitals.
North Carolina,...	RALEIGH (raw'-ly).
South Carolina,...	CO-LUM'-BI-A.
Georgia,.....	ATLANTA.
Florida,.....	TAL-LA-HAS'-SEE.
Alabama,.....	MONT-GOM'-E-RY.
Mississippi,.....	JACK'-SON.

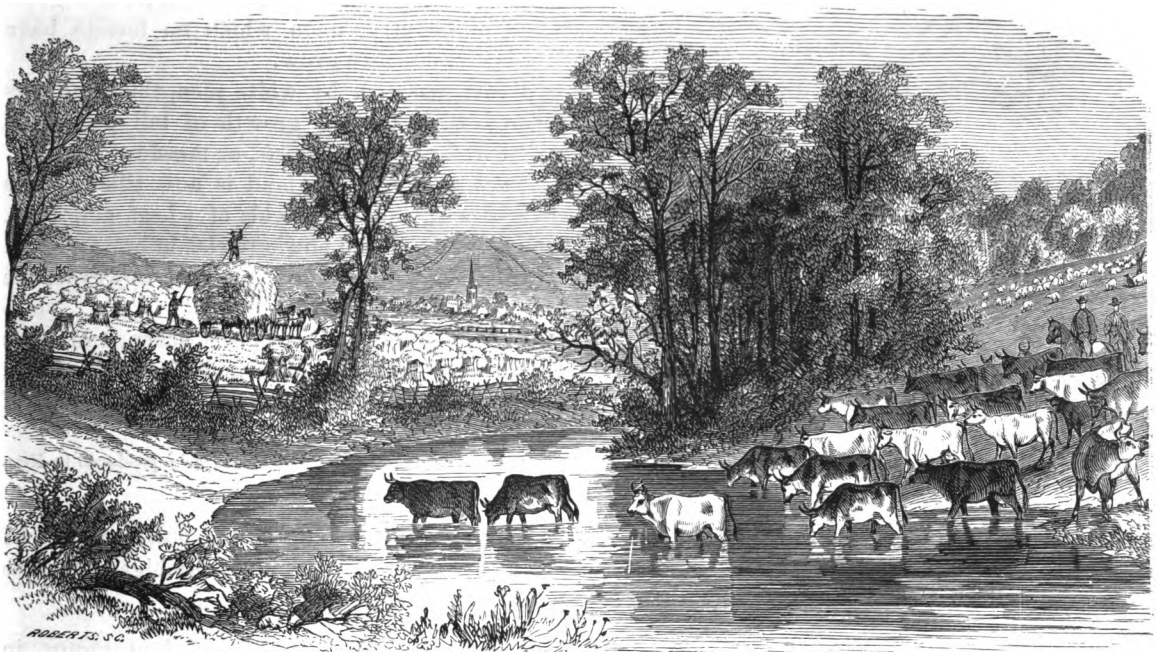
States.	Capitals.
Louisiana,.....	BA'-TON ROUGE (bah'-).
Tennessee,.....	NASH'-VILLE.
Arkansas,.....	LITTLE ROCK.

St. Augustine, on the coast of Florida, is the oldest town in the United States.

QUESTIONS.—Name the capital of each State, and tell where it is situated. (*Model.*—Albany, on page 34.) What can you say of St. Augustine?

SECTION IV.

NINE OF THE CENTRAL STATES.



SCENE IN OHIO.

1. The Interior, or central part of our country, is divided into *fourteen States*. Two of them, *Tennessee* and *Arkansas*, are much like

the Gulf States, and were studied in the last section.

Nine others lie directly north of Tennessee and

QUESTIONS.—How many States in the interior of our country? Which have been already studied? In what section were they

studied? What States are they like? How many States lie directly north of Tennessee and Arkansas?



PRAIRIE SCENE.

Arkansas, and west of the Middle Atlantic States. These nine States are all much alike.

2. The Names of these States are :

Min-ne-so'-ta, I-o'-wa, O-hi'-o,
Wis-con'-sin, Il-li-nois', Mis-sou'-ri,
Mich'-i-gan, In-di-an'-a, Ken-tuc'-ky.

The remaining three central States lie farther west and will be studied at another time.

3. The Land consists of low hills and valleys, and of rolling or level plains. The western part is more level than the eastern.

There are no mountains, except in eastern Kentucky and southern Missouri; and these are quite low.

4. Waters.—These States do not touch the

ocean on any side; but on their northern border are four great lakes, *Superior*, *Michigan*, *Huron*, and *Erie*.

The *Mississippi* river and its two largest tributaries, the *Missouri* and the *Ohio*, flow across this group of States.

Every State has a great river or lake on its borders, and some have more than one. Large rivers also cross every State.

5. The Soil is dark-colored, and nearly everywhere is very rich. All kinds of farm crops are raised here much more easily than in the States farther east.

6. Around the Mississippi are great tracts of country, upon which no forests have ever been known to grow.

When first seen by white men, this land was covered with a thick growth of tall grass. It was therefore called *prairie*, or meadow land.

Much of the *prairie* land is now tilled. It is covered with immense fields of wheat and corn, such as you will see nowhere else in our country.

The greater part of the prairies, however, are still covered with grass.

Great herds of cattle, horses, sheep, and hogs are raised in these States; and more wheat and corn is produced here than in any other part of the United States.

Tobacco, flax, and hemp are also largely produced in Kentucky and Missouri.

7. Forests of pine in the northern part of Minnesota, Wisconsin, and Michigan furnish much valuable lumber.

8. Mines.—The coal and iron mines in Missouri are among the richest of our country.

QUESTIONS.—Name the nine States studied in this section. Of what does the land consist? Where are there mountains in this section?

What waters border this section? What great rivers cross it? How is every State provided with waters? Of what use do you suppose these great lakes and rivers are? What can you say of the soil of these States? What do you mean by soil? What

kind of land around the Mississippi river? What is this land called? What does the name *prairie* mean? What use is now made of the prairie land? What do the farmers of these States raise? What States have large pine forests? Of what use are they? Where else in our country do you remember extensive pine forests? What use is made of them? What mines are found in these States? Where are the richest iron and coal mines?

The richest copper mines are found in Michigan, on the shore of Lake Superior.

The richest lead mines are found around the Mississippi river, in northern Illinois, southern Wisconsin, and eastern Iowa.

The mines of Missouri are not worked so much as those of Pennsylvania. Other States of this group have rich mines of both coal and iron.

9. Great Cities.—These States contain four of the great cities of our country. They are *Cin-cin-na-ti* (nah'), *St. Louis* (sent loo'-is), *Chi-cago* (she-kaw'-go), and *Louisville*. There are many other cities of large size in these States.

These interior cities are all famous for their rapid growth. Many of them were only little villages but a few years ago.

Chicago is situated in the northern part of Illinois, near the head of Lake Michigan.

Cincinnati is in the southwestern part of Ohio, on the Ohio river.

St. Louis is in Missouri, situated on the Mississippi river, not far below the mouth of the Missouri.

Louisville is situated in Kentucky, at the head of the rapids of the Ohio.

These four cities carry on a very large trade in all kinds of farm produce. Chicago is one of the greatest grain markets in the world.

The other great cities of the United States are named in the table of North American cities, page 93.

10. Secondary Cities.

Mil-wau'-kee, on the shore of Lake Michigan, is the largest city of Wisconsin.

Detroit, on Detroit river, is the largest city of Michigan.

Cleve'-land, on the shore of Lake Erie, is the largest city of Ohio, except Cincinnati.

These four cities are next to the three named above, in size, and in the amount of their trade.

Cov'-ing-ton, in Kentucky; Toledo and Dayton, in Ohio; Grand Rapids, in Michigan; and Oshkosh and Fond du Lac, in Wisconsin; are the next in importance in these States.

In-di-an-ap'-o-lis, near the centre of the State, is the largest city of Indiana.

Minneapolis and St. Paul, on the Mississippi river, are the largest cities of Minnesota.

Des Moines, Dav'-en-port, and Dubuque (du-buke), are the largest cities of Iowa.

Pe-o'-ri-a and Quin'-cy, in Illinois, and Kansas City, in Missouri, are the largest cities of those States, except Chicago and St. Louis. Evansville is one of the largest cities of Indiana.

All of these cities which are on the lakes or either of the three great rivers, have a very large trade in grain and the other productions of these States.

A great deal of manufacturing is done in the cities of Illinois and Ohio. Peoria, Quincy, and Dayton, are all manufacturing cities, besides many others.

11. Capital Cities.—The Capitals of these central States are:—

Minnesota, . . . ST. PAUL.

Wisconsin, . . . MAD'-I-SON.

Michigan, . . . LAN'-SING.

Iowa, DES MOINES (da mo'in').

Illinois, SPRING'-FIELD.

Indiana, INDIANAPOLIS.

Ohio, CO-LUM'-BUS.

Missouri, JEF'-FER-SON CITY.

Kentucky, FRANK'-FORT.

QUESTIONS.—Where are the richest copper mines? Where the richest lead mines? Where else in our country do you remember rich iron and coal mines?

What can you say of the number and size of cities in these States? Name the three great cities? Where is Chicago situated? Where is Cincinnati? Where is St. Louis? What is true of all these cities? Name the other great cities of the United States. Where is each situated? How many great cities in our country?

What and where is the largest city in Kentucky? The largest city in Wisconsin? The largest in Michigan? The largest in Ohio, except Cincinnati? What can you say of the size of the last four cities you have named?

What and where is the largest city of Indiana? The largest of Minnesota? The largest two cities of Iowa? What can you say about the business of those cities? What other business in some of the cities? What important manufacturing city in Ohio?

CENTRAL STATES



NINE OF THE CENTRAL STATES. MAP STUDIES.

[Method of using this table, see New England (page 29).]

STATES.	MOUNTAINS.	RIVERS.	CITIES.
Minnesota.	Pine Ridge (hills).	Mississippi. Minnesota.	ST. PAUL. Wi-no'-na. Min-ne-ap'-o-lis.
Wisconsin.	—————	Wisconsin. Chippewa.	MAD'-I-SON. Mil-wan'-kee. Oshkosh. Fond du Lac.
Michigan.	—————	Grand. St. Joseph.	LAN'-SING. De-troit'. Grand Rapids.
Iowa.	—————	Des Moines. Iowa.	DES MOINES. Du-buque'. Dav'-en-port.
Illinois.	—————	Illinois. Kaskaskia.	SPRING'-FIELD. Chi-ca'-go. Pe-o'-ri-a. Quin'-cy.
Indiana.	—————	Wabash. White.	IN-DI-AN-AP'-O-LIS. Ev'-ans-ville. Ft. Wayne. Terre Haute.
Ohio.	—————	Miami. Scioto. Muskingum (mus-king'-gum).	CO-LUM'-BUS. Cin-cin-na'-ti. Toledo. Cleve'-land. Day-ton.
Missouri.	Ozark.	Missouri. Osage.	JEF'-FER-SON CITY. St. Louis. Kansas City.
Kentucky.	Cumberland.	Cumberland. Green. Kentucky. Licking.	FRANK'-FORT. Lou'-is-ville. Cov'-ing-ton.

What great river flows through this group of States from the North? From the East? From the Northwest?

What States are separated by the Mississippi? The Missouri? The Ohio? The Wabash?

What State is crossed by the Missouri?

What State is crossed by the Wabash?

In what lake and State is the source of the Mississippi?

How many and what great lakes border this group of States?

What great lake lies wholly within this group?

What States are separated by this lake?

What States are bordered by Lake Superior? By Lake Huron? By Lake Erie?

What State consists of two peninsulas?

How do these peninsulas compare in size?

Between what lakes is the larger one? The smaller one?

What small lake between L. Huron and L. Erie?

Where is Saginaw Bay?

Where is Green Bay?

Which of the States in this group have some mountains?

Where are their mountains situated?

Name the principal rivers and cities in each State.

Write them in a table.

Which of these cities are on the Mississippi? The Ohio? The Missouri? The great lakes?

SECTION V.

THE FAR WEST.



A VIEW IN THE ROCKY MOUNTAINS.

1. This Section is the western half of the United States. It is bordered on the east by *Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, Arkansas, and Louisiana.*

West of it is the greatest body of water on the earth. It is called the *Pacific Ocean*.

2. In this half of our country there are but seven States.

Their names are —

Col-o-ra'-do.	
Tex'-as,	Cal-i-for'-nia.
Kan'-sas,	Nevada (na-vah'-dah).
Ne-bras'-ka,	Or'-e-gon.

The first three lie on the eastern side. Texas is

one of the Gulf States, joining Louisiana. Kansas and Nebraska are central States, joining Missouri and Iowa. Colorado is in the *Rocky Mts.*

The other three lie on the western side of the section. California and Oregon border the Pacific ocean.

3. The Remainder of the section is divided into parts, called *Territories*.

Their names are—

Washington,	Da-ko'-ta,	Ari-zo-na.
I'-da-ho,	Wy'-o-ming,	New Mex'-i-co.
Mon-ta'-na,	U'-tah,	Indian Territory.

4. The Mountains.—The *Rocky Mts.* form the middle part of this region. Near the Pacific coast are the *Sierra* (se-er'-ra) *Nevada*, and *Cascade* ranges.

These mountains are more than twice as high as those in the eastern half of our country.

The lower slopes and valleys are generally covered with forests of pines and other large trees.

Higher up the trees are small and scattering. Instead of forests are broad patches of grass and low flowering shrubs.

The mountain tops are usually bare rocks. Here and there are very high peaks, covered with snow and ice, which does not melt away even in the warmest summer.

Mines of gold and silver are found in and near all these mountain ranges. The gold mines of California, and the silver mines of Colorado, are among the richest known in any country.

QUESTIONS.—How much of the United States is included in this section? How is it bordered on the east? How many States in this half of our country? What are the other divisions called? Name the States. Where do they lie? Name the Territories.

What mountains are in this section, and where are they?

What can you say about the height of these mountains?

What covers the lower part of these mountains? What grows higher up the mountains? How do the mountain tops appear? What mines are found in the mountains of this section? What can you say of the richness of these mines?



CATTLE OF TEXAS.

5. The Rivers.—Many large rivers flow from the Rocky mountains eastward to the Mississippi. The largest are the *Missouri*, *Arkansas*, and *Platte*.

Two large streams, the *Columbia* and *Colorado*, flow from the Rocky Mts. into the Pacific ocean.

The *Colorado* and some other streams flow through deep, rocky gorges, called *cañons* (can'-yons). Their banks are in many places so steep and high that it is difficult to go up or down them. Thus these rivers are of little use to the country.

6. The fertile Plains.—East of the *Rocky Mts.* is a great plain, which slopes gradually down to the low-lands along the *Mississippi* river.

The eastern half of this plain is much lower than the western half. These lower lands consist

of prairies, nearly as rich as those bordering the *Mississippi*.

Texas, *Kansas*, and *Nebraska*, are mostly in this part of the plain. The people there employ themselves chiefly in raising cattle and horses.

Great herds of these animals roam wild over the plains of *Texas*. When they are wanted by their owners, men go out on very swift horses and surround them, and drive them together into some place prepared for the purpose.

The low-lands of *Texas* which border the Gulf of Mexico, are very warm. The soil is rich, like that of the other Gulf States. Rice and cotton, coffee and indigo, are the principal crops raised there. Wheat and corn are raised somewhat in all of these three States.

7. The barren Plains.—The western half of the plain is very high land, as high as the tops of the *Alleghany* mountains.

This high plain is very dry. The soil is poor, and few plants grow there, except some small kinds of grass, but few inches in height.

This vegetation is usually called "buffalo grass," because great numbers of buffaloes feed upon it.

Along the rivers there is generally a belt of fertile land. This is usually covered with trees; but besides these, there are no forests in the high plains.

Good farming land is not found anywhere, except along the rivers and around the foot of the mountains.

West of the *Rocky Mts.* are high and barren plains, like those east of them. They extend to the *Sierra Nevada* and *Cascade Mts.*, but are crossed, in the middle part, by several mountain ranges.

One of these ranges, the *Wah-satch'* Mts., is nearly as high as the *Rocky Mts.*

Nearly all the Territories, and also the State

(Continued on page 48.)

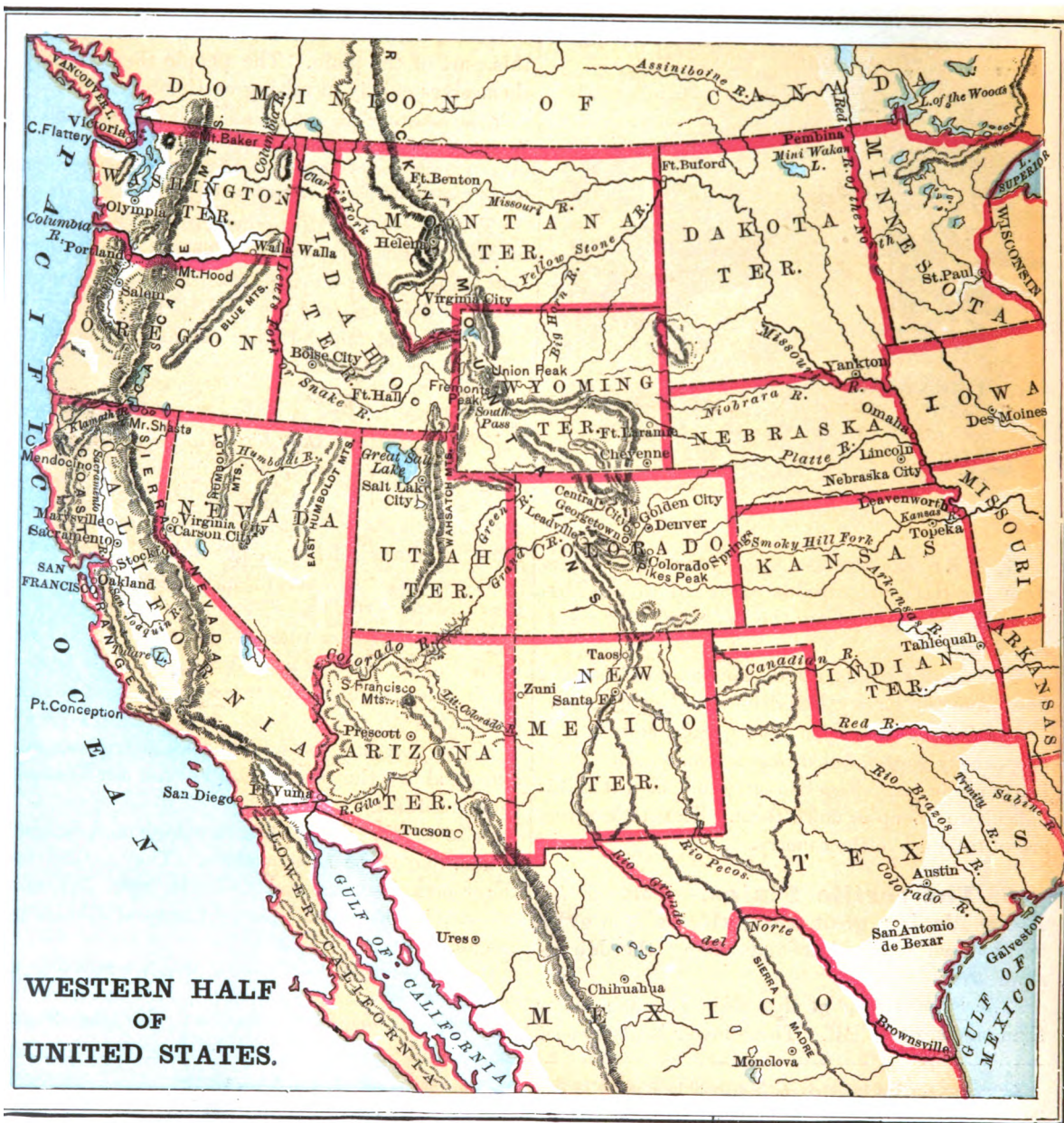
QUESTIONS.—What large rivers flow from the *Rocky Mts.* into the *Mississippi*? What two flow into the Pacific ocean? What can you say of these streams?

What kind of country east of the *Rocky Mts.*? What part of these plains is fertile land? What States mostly in these fertile plains? How are the people employed?

What plants are raised in *Texas*?

Describe the plain nearer the *Rocky Mts.* What can you say of the country bordering the rivers? Where can you find good farming land in these high plains?

What kind of country west of the *Rocky Mts.*? How far do these barren plains extend?



WESTERN HALF OF UNITED STATES. MAP STUDIES.

[Method of using this table, see New England (page 29).]

STATES.	MOUNTAINS.	RIVERS.	CITIES AND TOWNS.
Texas.	_____	Colorado. Brazos (brah'-zos). Trinity.	AUSTIN. Galveston. San-Antonio.
Kansas.	_____	Arkansas. Kansas. Smoky Hill Fork.	TOPEKA. Leavenworth.
Nebraska.	_____	Platte. Niobrara.	LINCOLN. Omaha. Nebraska City.
Colorado.	Rocky Mts.	South Platte.	DENVER. Leadville. Colorado Springs.
California.	Sierra Nevada. Coast Range.	Sacramento. San Joaquin.	SACRAMENTO. San Francisco. Oakland. Stockton.
Nevada.	Humboldt Mts.	Humboldt River.	CARSON CITY. Virginia City.
Oregon.	Cascade. Blue Mts.	Columbia. Willamette.	SALEM. Portland.

What bounds—

Washington Territory?

Indian Territory?

Idaho?

Arizona?

Montana?

Dakota?

Utah?

New Mexico?

Wyoming?

What river borders Texas on the south?

What river on the northern border of Texas?

What States, or Territories, separated by—

Columbia river? Colorado river? Rocky Mts.?

What States, or Territories, crossed by—

Sierra Nevada?

Rocky Mts.?

The Rio Grande?

Missouri river?

Colorado river?

Columbia river?

How many and what Territories and States wholly east of Rocky Mts.?

How many and what Territories and States wholly west of Rocky Mts.?

What Territory borders the ocean?

Where are the—

Wahsatch Mts.?

Cape Mendocino?

Name the principal mountains, rivers, and cities, in each State.

Which of these cities are on, or near—

The coast? Missouri river? Sierra Nevada Mts.?

Where is—

Salt Lake City?

Denver?

Santa Fé?

Boisé City?

Cheyenne?

Prescott?

Helena?

Yankton?

Tahlequah?

Olympia?

Virginia City.

Which of these towns are capitals of Territories?
Name the capital of each Territory.



VIEW ON THE COLUMBIA RIVER.

of Nevada, lie in these high plains and the Rocky Mountains.

Few people, except Indians, live in these barren and mountainous regions. The white people who are here, are mostly engaged in working the gold and silver mines.

The color of the Indians is somewhat like old copper. Many tribes do no work, but get their living by hunting the buffalo and other wild animals of the plains and the mountains.

8. The Pacific Valleys.—*West of the Sierra Nevada*, and Cascade Mts., are broad valleys. They are separated from the Pacific ocean by low mountain ranges.

These valleys are warm; they have a sufficient amount of rain, and their soil is very rich. Every thing that can be raised in the east, or in the interior of our country, grows well here.

QUESTIONS.—What can you say about the number of people living on these barren plains?

What kind of country west of the Sierra Nevada and Cascade Mts.? What can you say about these valleys? Where is the largest of the Pacific valleys? What rich valley in Oregon? What can you say of the State of Nevada?

Large crops of all kinds of farm produce are harvested each year. The finest peaches, pears, grapes, and other fruits, grow in abundance.

The largest valley is in California. The *Sac-ra-men'-to* and *San Joaquin* (san-ho-ah-keen') rivers flow through it. The valleys of the *Wil-lá-mette* (a as in *last*) and Columbia rivers in Oregon, are also large and rich.

Forests, in which grow some of the largest trees known, are found in many places in the Pacific valleys. The pine forests of Oregon and Washington are noted for the size and beauty of the trees.

9. Cities.—There are few large cities in the western half of our country. On the high plains are scarcely any, except among the mines.

San Francis'-co is the only **great** city of this section. It is situated in California, on San Francisco Bay.

This is one of the busiest cities of the United States, and, also, one of the ten which are largest of all.

In 1848, when gold was discovered in California, there was at this point only a small, poor village.

Oakland and *Sac-ra-men'-to*, the capital of California, are next in size in that State, but are much smaller cities than San Francisco.

Virginia City is the largest town of Nevada. Around it are some of the richest silver mines in the State.

Galveston is the principal city of Texas.

It is situated on an island, in front of *Galveston Bay*, which is one of the finest harbors on the Gulf coast.

Leavenworth, in Kansas, on the Missouri river, is the largest city in that State and has a fine trade.

Omaha, on the Missouri, is the largest city in Nebraska.

What is true concerning cities in this half of our country? Where is the largest city in this section? What city is next in size? What and where is the largest town of Nevada? What and where is the largest city of Texas? Where is Leavenworth, and what can you say of it? What can you say of the cities of Oregon and the territories? What is the largest one in Oregon?

Denver, in Colorado, is a large and busy city, famous for its rapid growth. *Portland*, on the Willamette river, is the largest city in Oregon.

Salt Lake City, on the shore of Great Salt Lake, is the principal city of the high plains not engaged in mining.

A company of people, called *Mormons*, who have been collected from many different countries, live in the fertile parts of Utah. They have built this city, and several smaller towns.

San'ta Fe' (fay), in New Mexico, is only a small town, but is an important place of trade.

Tucson, in the southern part of Arizona, is also an important town.

10. Capitals. — The capitals are generally small towns. The State capitals are —

States.	Capitals.
Texas.....	AUS'-TIN.
Kansas.....	TO-PE'-KA.
Nebraska.....	LINCOLN.
Colorado.....	DEN'-VER.
California.....	SAC-RA-MEN'-TO.
Nevada.....	CAR'-SON CITY.
Oregon.....	SA'-LEM.

QUESTIONS. — What and where is the largest city in Nebraska? What can you say of Salt Lake City? What of Santa Fé? What can you say of the capitals? Name them.

Alaska belongs to the United States; where is it. (See Map of North America, page 58.) Which States are nearest to Alaska?

SECTION VI.

REVIEW OF THE UNITED STATES.

DIFFERENCES NOTICED.

The lessons on the various parts of the United States have taught us that the eastern and the western portion are very unlike.

By these differences, the country is divided into two parts, nearly equal in size, *the east and the west*.

This division may be marked by a line drawn from the mouth of the Rio Grande to the *Red River of the North*.

1. Elevation.—*The western half* of the United States is mostly *high land*, table-lands or mountains. *The eastern half* consists mostly of *low plains*.

2. Fertility.—*The high western half* of our country is generally dry, and the greater part of it has a poor, barren soil. Good farming land is scarce, except near the mountains and rivers, and in the valleys west of the Sierra Nevada and Cascade Mts.

QUESTIONS.—What have the lessons upon our country taught us? Into how many and what parts do these differences divide it?

Where would you draw a line to mark this division? What difference between the eastern and western half in elevation? What difference in fertility?

What difference in regard to farming land? What difference

The eastern half is moist, and, in nearly all parts, is very fertile. Valuable crops of one kind or another can be raised in all the plains and valleys.

3. Rivers.—*The low plains* of the east are crossed by very many large streams. These are commonly used, either for carrying goods, or for turning machinery.

The high plains of the west have fewer rivers. Many of these rivers are of little use, because they flow through deep cañons, and cannot easily be reached.

4. Mines.—*The eastern half* of the United States has the richest mines of coal and iron, copper and lead. *The western half* has the richest mines of gold and silver.

in regard to rivers? Which are most useful to the country; the rivers of the east, or those of the west? Why?

What difference in regard to mines? Where are the coal and iron mines (see pages 31 and 40)? Where are the copper and lead mines (see page 41)? Where are the silver and gold mines (see page 44)?

5. Divisions.—*All the States*, except seven, are wholly in the eastern half of the country.

All the Territories, except the District of Columbia, are in the western half.

6. Inhabitants.—*Nearly all parts* of the east are occupied by a busy people. *The larger part* of the west has few inhabitants, except Indians.

7. Cities.—*All of our great cities* (see page 93), except San Francisco, and nearly all of those next in size, are in the eastern half of our country. But the western half has many smaller cities.

DIFFERENT NATURAL REGIONS.

1. Appalachian Mts.—A number of mountain ranges extend from northeast to southwest, through the eastern part of the United States.

The different ranges have different names; but *all taken together* are called the *Appa-la'-chi-an* Mountains.

These mountains are not very high. The highest parts are the *Black Mt.* of North Carolina and the *White Mts.* of New Hampshire.

The tops of the Appalachian Mts. are rounded, and their slopes are generally covered with forests of evergreens, together with maple, beech, and other trees. Bears, deers, wild-cats, and other animals live in these forests.

Within the mountains are rich beds of coal, iron, and some other minerals.

2. Atlantic Plain.—*East of the Appalachian Mountains* are rolling lands, and a flat, sandy, or marshy country bordering the ocean.

This region is called the *Atlantic Plain*. The sandy land is least fertile; but when tilled, it produces good crops. It has extensive pine forests.

All the rivers of the Atlantic plain flow into the Atlantic ocean.

3. Central Plain.—Between the Appalachian Mts. and Rocky Mts. is a great plain.

This region is called the *Central Plain*. In the east, it is somewhat high and hilly. In the middle, it is low and level. In the west, it is very high, but quite level.

In the northern and eastern parts are fine forests. Around and west of the Mississippi river are prairie lands. Herds of buffaloes feed on the high western plains.

The rivers and lakes of the Central Plain are the largest in our country. Lake Superior is the *largest body* of fresh water known. From the source of the Missouri river to the mouth of the Mississippi, is the *longest stream* of water on the earth.

4. Pacific Highland.—The Rocky, Sierra Nevada, and Cascade Mts., and the high plains between them, are, together, called the *Pacific Highland*.

The mountains have fine forests on their lower slopes, but the plains are quite barren.

Many wild animals are found in this region. Among them are *grizzly bears* and *panthers*.

QUESTIONS.—What differences between the east and the west, in regard to States and Territories? What difference in regard to the people? What difference in regard to the cities?

What are the mountains in the eastern part of our country called, when taken together? In what direction do they extend?

What are the names of the principal ranges (see maps, upon pages 28 and 32)? What are the highest parts of the Appalachian Mts.? What covers the mountains?

What is within the mountains?

What kind of country east of the Appalachian Mts.? What is it called? What part of it is least fertile? What grows upon these sandy plains? In what direction do the rivers of the Atlantic

plain flow? Name some of the principal ones (see pages 28, 32, and 36).

What is the country west of the Appalachian Mts. called? What kind of country is it? What grows upon the land? What animals live upon the far western prairies?

What can you say about the rivers and lakes of the Central Plain? Which is the largest lake? Which the longest stream?

What high mountains in the western part of our country?

What kind of land between the mountains? What is all this high land, taken together, called? What difference between the mountains and plains in regard to the plants growing there? What animals are found in the Pacific Highlands?

OTHER FACTS TO BE NOTICED.

1. Occupations.—*Tilling the soil*, called farming, or *ag-ri-cul-ture*, is the principal business of the people in nearly all the States.

New England and the *Middle Atlantic States* are more engaged in trade and manufacturing than any other part of the country.

Mining is an important business in the mountains, and in the copper and lead regions of the Central Plain.

2. Produce of the Soil.—*Wheat* and *corn* are raised in all the States. They are most abundantly produced in the Central Plain, between the Ohio and Missouri rivers. *Illinois*, *Iowa*, *Missouri*, *Indiana*, and *Ohio* raise most.

Cotton and *rice* are raised in all States lying farther south than the mouth of the Ohio. *Mississippi*, *Georgia*, and *Texas* produce most cotton; *South Carolina* and *Georgia* most rice. *Sugar-cane* is raised on the coast of the Gulf of Mexico. *Louisiana* produces the most.

Tobacco is raised in most of the States, but principally in those next north of the cotton States. *Kentucky* and *Virginia* produce most.

3. Location of Cities.—*The greatest number* of cities, and the largest ones, are found in the Middle Atlantic and New England States. This is because such great numbers of people in these States are engaged in trade and manufacturing.

The Central States are next in the number and size of their

cities. *The largest cities* are situated along the coast, or on the great rivers and lakes.

Memphis is, after the great cities, the largest on the Mississippi.

Kansas City is the largest city on the Missouri.

Buffalo, *Cleveland*, *Detroit*, and *Milwaukee*, are, after Chicago, the largest on the great lakes.

4. Size of the States.—The States are very unlike in size. Beginning with the smallest, they are as follows:

Fourth Class.

1. Rhode Island.
2. Delaware.
3. Connecticut.
* (4 times R. I.)
4. New Jersey.
5. Massachusetts.
6. New Hampshire.
7. Vermont.
8. Maryland.
(10 times R. I.)

Third Class.

9. West Virginia.
(Nearly 20 times R. I.)
10. South Carolina.
11. Maine.
12. Indiana.
13. Kentucky.
14. Ohio.
15. Tennessee.
16. Virginia.
17. Pennsylvania.
18. Mississippi.
19. Louisiana.
20. New York.
(Nearly 2 W. Va.)

Second Class.

21. North Carolina.
22. Alabama.
23. Arkansas.
24. Iowa.
25. Wisconsin.
26. Illinois.
27. Florida.
28. Michigan.
29. Georgia.
30. Missouri.
(Nearly 3 W. Va.)
31. Nebraska.

First Class.

32. Kansas.
33. Minnesota.
34. Oregon.
(Nearly 4 W. Va.)
35. Colorado.
36. Nevada.
37. California.
38. Texas.
(Nearly 11 W. Va.)

QUESTIONS.—What is the principal occupation of the people in our country? What is *agriculture*?

What do you mean by *trade*? What other name is given to this business? What does *manufacturing* mean?

What parts of the country are most engaged in trade and manufacturing? What do you suppose is the reason of this? Where is mining an important business? What do you mean by mining?

What are the principal crops produced by agriculture in our country? What States raise most wheat and corn? What States raise most cotton and rice? What States raise most tobacco? What State raises most sugar-cane? In what part of our country are all the cotton States? In what part are the principal wheat and corn States? In what part are the principal tobacco States?

Which is raised in the greatest number of States; cotton and rice, or tobacco? What important crops are raised in every State? What do you suppose is the reason people raise more of these than of tobacco? What do you suppose is the reason cotton and rice are raised only in the more southern States?

In what part of our country is the greatest number of cities? Why is this? What part of the country is next to these in the number and size of its cities? Where are the largest cities situated? How many great cities (see page 93) has our country? What are their names? Where is each situated? Name the largest cities on the great lakes. Name the two (see page 27)

in New England, next in size to Boston. Name the great cities (see pages 31, 34) in the Middle Atlantic States. Name the largest two cities, except New Orleans (see page 38), in the South Atlantic and Gulf States.

Name the largest three, excepting the great cities, on the Ohio and Mississippi. Name the largest four, excepting Chicago, on the great lakes. Name the largest city on Missouri river. Name the largest on the Pacific coast.

How do the States compare in size? Which is the largest of all? Which is the smallest of all? Into how many classes are the States divided in regard to size?

FOURTH CLASS.—Name the States of the fourth class in their order. Which is the smallest? Which is the largest? How many States like Rhode Island would Connecticut make? How many would Maryland make? If you were to draw a square, an inch long on each side, for Rhode Island, how many such squares must you put together for Maryland? How many for Connecticut? Make such drawings upon your slate. (Similar questions for each class of States.)

* NOTE TO TEACHERS.—Of course, these proportions are merely approximate. It would be impossible to give them with absolute nicety, but they serve to fix in the mind a tolerably correct idea of the relative size of the States as indicated by the Official Census Reports of 1882.



UNITED STATES



UNITED STATES.

MAP STUDIES.

NOTE.—Before quitting these exercises, the class should be able to answer the questions with no outline map before them.

What ocean east of the United States?
 What Gulf and river on their southern border?
 What country touches the United States on the south?
 What ocean on the west?
 What country on the north?
 What four great lakes lie between it and the United States?

How many States in our country?
 How many Territories?
 Name all the States which border upon the Atlantic Ocean.
 Which are wholly in the Atlantic plain?
 Which others have the largest part of their extent in the Atlantic plain?

Name all the States crossed by the Appalachian mountains.
 Which have mountains in the largest part of their extent?
 Which have the highest mountains? (See page 50, Appalachian Mts.)

Name all the States which lie in the Central Plain.

Which are wholly in the low plains?

Which are partly in the high plains?

Name all the States which touch the Great Lakes.

Which border upon L. Superior?

Which border upon L. Michigan?

Which border upon L. Erie?

What two lakes have only one State touching each?

Which of the Great Lakes border upon Michigan?

Name all the States which border the Mississippi river.

Which of them lie along the east bank?

Which lie along the west bank?

Name all the States which border upon the Ohio river

Which lie on the north side?

Which lie on the south side?

Name all the States which border upon the Missouri river.

Which are on the east side?

Which are on the west side?

Name all the States which are bordered by both the Mississippi river and the Missouri.

Name all States bordered by both the Mississippi and the Ohio.

Name all bordered by both the Ohio and the Great Lakes.

Name all States bordered by the Gulf of Mexico.

Name those bordered by both the Mississippi river and the Gulf of Mexico.

What State bordered by both the G. of Mexico and the Atlantic ocean?

What States lie in the Pacific Highlands?

Which two border upon the Pacific Ocean?

Name each of the Territories.

Which are wholly east of the Rocky Mts.?

Which are wholly west of the Rocky Mts.?

Which are crossed by the Rocky Mts.?

Which borders upon the Pacific ocean?

In what State do you live? In what part of the State? *

What States, rivers, lakes, and mountains, would you cross in going from your home—

Directly eastward to the Atlantic ocean?

Directly westward to the Pacific ocean?

Directly southward to the border of our country?

Directly northward to the border of our country?

In each case, what important places do you pass; and where does your journey end?

In what directions, and on what waters would you sail, in going from New Orleans to Boston? With what could you load a ship at New Orleans, to sell in Boston? *The goods* with which a vessel is loaded, are called her *cargo*; what cargo could you buy in New England, to sell in New Orleans?

On what waters, and in what direction would a vessel sail, from Chicago to Buffalo? With what would it be likely to be loaded? How would you send the cargo on to New York (see page 34)? What important cities do you pass on this journey?

In what direction, and on what waters do you sail, in going from Pittsburgh to St. Paul? What important cities do you pass on this journey?

How would you go by water from Cincinnati to Baltimore, and in what directions must you sail? What important cities passed on this journey?

In what direction, and on what waters do you go, from Philadelphia to St. Louis?

With what cargo would you load a vessel in Charleston, and to what city would you send it for sale?

* Let the pupils place a mark upon the map as nearly as may be in the position of the largest town near them. The teacher can ascertain the location from any State map accessible.

PART III. OTHER COUNTRIES.

COUNTRIES OF NORTH AMERICA.



Reindeer.
Rattlesnake.

Panther.
Musk-Ox.
Beaver.

Eagle.
Prairie Dogs.

White Bear.
Deer.

Raccoon.

Moose.
Turtle.

Buffalo.

Grizzly Bear.
Wild Turkey.

PRINCIPAL ANIMALS OF NORTH AMERICA.

1. British America, is the name of the country lying next north of ours. Like the United States, it extends from the Atlantic ocean to the Pacific.

On its northern border is a smaller body of water, called the *Arc'tic ocean*.

The southern part of British America, like the United States, has warm summers and cold winters.

As you go northward the summers constantly become shorter, and the winters longer and colder.

QUESTIONS.—What country lies north of the United States? What bounds it on the east? How far west does it extend? What lies north of British America?

What can you say of the southern part of British America? How does the northern part differ from the southern, in regard to summer and winter?

I. FOREST LANDS.—*Most of British America* is covered with forests. In the south they are like those of the United States, but in the middle part the trees are nearly all evergreens. Very far north, where it is coldest, no trees grow.

In the forests are great numbers of wild animals. Many Indians also live among the forests. They spend their time in hunting the wild animals for their flesh or their furs.

They sell the furs to white men, who have stores here and there, along the rivers and lakes, for trading with the Indians.

The *beaver, mink and sable* are among the animals whose fur is most valuable.

II. ARCTIC COAST.—On the shores of the Arctic ocean, the ground is covered with snow and ice nearly all the year.

For a few weeks only, the snow is gone. Then the ground is green with mosses, and other small plants, which live under the snow of the long winter.

A people called *Esquimaux* (es'-ke-mos) live here. They spend their time in catching the *reindeer, seal, whale*, and some other animals that live on the shores, or in the icy waters.

They use the *flesh* of these animals for food, and their *skins* for clothing. They build their houses of blocks of snow.

People who live as do the Indians and Esquimaux, are called *savages*.

III. CANADA.—British North America, excepting Newfoundland with Labrador, is politically called *Dominion of Canada*. The southern part, owing to a warmer climate, has a great deal of good farming land.

The *farmers* of Canada raise large quantities of the best kinds of wheat, and very fine live-



stock. A great amount of lumber is made in the forests.

Many fine furs are got by trappers in the forests of Canada, and many more are brought to Canada by the traders from the distant forests.

The largest cities of Canada are situated on the St. Lawrence river and Lake Ontario.

Montreal, on an island in the St. Lawrence, is the largest city. *Quebec*, farther down the river, is next in size. *Ottawa*, a much smaller city, is the capital of the Dominion of Canada.

Newfoundland belongs to British America. Many vessels from our country, Canada, and other places, are employed in fishing in the waters around Newfoundland.

QUESTIONS.—What covers the larger part of British America? What kinds of forests are there? What trees form most of the forests in the United States? What do you mean by evergreen trees? Name some evergreens. What part of British America has no trees? What do you suppose is the reason of this? What live in the forests? What people live there? How do the Indians spend their time? What do you suppose they want of the flesh of the animals? What do they do with the furs?

What can you say of the shores of the Arctic ocean? What plants grow there? What people live there? How do the

Esquimaux spend their time? What is their food? What is their clothing? What kind of houses have they? What do you call people who live as the Indians and Esquimaux do?

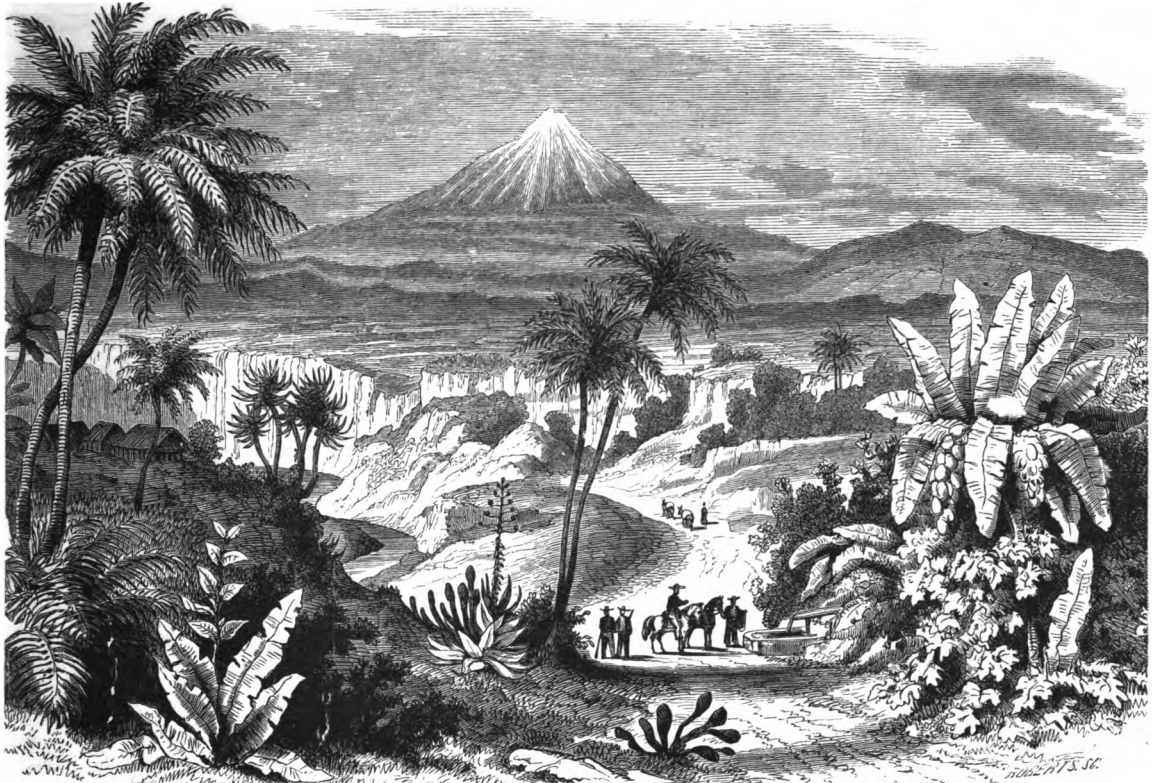
What name is given to the southern part of British America? How does Canada differ from the rest of British America? What is raised on the farms of Canada? What is obtained from the forests? Where do most of the furs come from? Where are the largest cities of Canada? Can you think why they are there? What and where is the largest city? The next in size? What is the capital of Canada? (Page 5 has a picture of Quebec.)

2. Alaska is a cold region, lying west of the northern part of British America. It belongs to the United States.

Very few people, except Indians and Esquimaux, live in Alaska.

the weather is always *very warm*. In the interior are mountains and high table-lands. The weather there is more cool and pleasant.

The forests are very thick, and many trees, different from those found in our country, grow



Palm Trees.

Tobacco.

Century Plant.

Cactus

Banana

TABLE-LANDS OF MEXICO.

3. Mexico and Central America lie south of the United States, between the Atlantic and Pacific oceans.

Mexico borders the United States, and Central America is farther south.

The land along the coast is low and moist, and

here. The trees and other plants are green all the year; for there is no winter.

Among the forests are the *ma-hog'-a-ny* and *rosewood* trees, which are used in making furniture; and the *cocoa-palm*.

The soil is fertile, but not much pains is taken in tilling it. (*Continuation*, page 60.)

QUESTIONS.—What country west of the northern part of British America? What kind of country is this; and to whom does it belong? What people live in Alaska?

What countries south of the United States? Which one lies next to the United States? What is west of these countries?

What other ocean touches them? What can you say of the land, and of the weather along the coasts? How does the interior differ from the coast lands? What is a table-land?

What can you say of the forests? Name some trees in these forests. What can you say of the soil in these warm countries?

NORTH AMERICA.

EXPLANATION

- © Capitals. ○ Cities, towns.
- Light Buff color indicates general surface of land below 800 feet altitude.
- Dark Buff color indicates general surface of land above 800 feet altitude.
- Red lines are political boundaries.



NORTH AMERICA.

MAP STUDIES.

What bounds North America on the north? What on the east? What on the west? What ocean south of this continent?

What large bay in the northern part of North America?

In what country is this bay? With what ocean is it connected? What strait connects Hudson Bay to the Atlantic ocean? What is a bay or gulf?

What large gulf in the southern part of the continent? Of what ocean is it a part?

What two countries surround the Gulf of Mexico? What peninsula north-east of it? What one on the south-east?

What gulf on the Pacific coast of North America? What peninsula separates it from the ocean?

What strait connects the Arctic ocean to the Pacific? What is a strait? What body of water connects the Arctic ocean to the Atlantic?

What name is given to that part of the Atlantic ocean south of the West Indies? (*Car-ib-be-an Sea.*)

What separates it from the Pacific ocean?

What body of water at the mouth of St. Lawrence river?

What peninsula south of this gulf? Of what country is it a part? What cape forms the southern point of this peninsula?

Where is there another cape of the same name? What two capes between these? On the coast of what country are they? What cape forms the southern point of the peninsula of California?

What two capes on the coast north of Cape San Lucas? On the coast of what country are they?

What cape at the narrowest point of Behring Strait?

What cape forms the eastern point of Labrador?

What point south-west of the Isthmus of Panama? (This point is pronounced *poon'-lah mah-re-ah'-to.*)

What small islands south-east of Florida? What large islands north-east of Yucatan? What island near Cape Flattery? What islands north of this? What land north of Hudson Bay? What large island north-east of Nova Scotia?

In what part of North America is the United States? What country bounds the United States on the north? What country bounds the United States on the south?

What lakes and river mark part of the northern boundary? What river marks part of the southern boundary? Near what cape is the west end of the northern boundary? Near the head of what gulf is the west end of the southern boundary?

What is the most north-western division of North America? What is the most south-eastern division? Which two countries are the largest? Which is next in size? What countries are crossed by the Rocky Mts.? Which are crossed by the Sierra Nevada and Cascade Mts.?

In what country are the Appalachian Mts.? Which two countries have the largest rivers and lakes?

Name the great rivers in the interior of the United States? Name those west of the Rocky Mts. What large river enters the Arctic Ocean? What two large lakes are connected with this river?

What large river flows into Hudson Bay? What large lake is connected with this river? What river flows across Alaska?

Review.—Where is the city of—

Montreal?	Guatemala?	Boston?
Quebec?	Washington?	San Francisco?
Ottawa?	New York?	Chicago?
Mexico?	Philadelphia?	New Orleans?

Where and what is—

Newfoundland? *	Cuba?	Jamaica?
Baffin Land?	Vancouver?	Canada?
Florida?	Labrador?	Central America?
Iceland?	Hayti?	Greenland?
Yucatan?	Porto Rico?	British America?
Nova Scotia?	Alaska?	Mexico?

Where is—

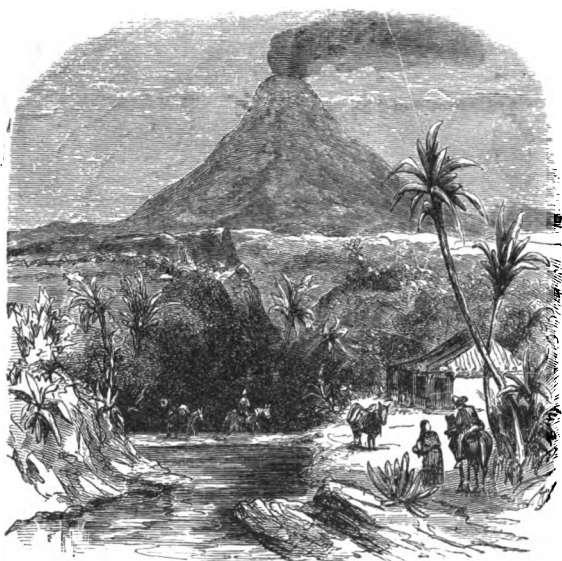
California Pen.?	Mississippi River?
Cape Prince of Wales?	Great Bear Lake?
Cape Charles?	Yukon River?
Punta Mariato?	Rio Grande del Norte?
Cape Cod?	Lake Superior?
Cape Mendocino?	Great Slave Lake?
Cape Sable?	Missouri River?
Cape San Lucas?	Nelson River?
Cape Hatteras?	Lake Huron?
Cape Flattery?	Columbia River?
Bahama Islands?	Lake Winnipeg?
Queen Charlotte Ida.?	St. Lawrence River?
Hudson Bay?	Lake Michigan?
Gulf of Mexico?	Red River?
Gulf of California?	Mackenzie River?
Baffin Bay?	Lake Erie?
Caribbean Sea?	Great Salt Lake?
Gulf of St. Lawrence?	Lake Ontario?
Behring Strait?	Ohio River?
Hudson Strait?	Arkansas River?
Sierra Nevada?	Arctic Ocean?
Rocky Mts.?	Atlantic Ocean?
Appalachian Mts.?	Pacific Ocean?
Cascade Mts.?	Isthmus of Panama?

* MODEL.—Newfoundland is an island, lying in the Atlantic ocean, southeast of Labrador. Yucatan is a peninsula lying between, &c.

Cotton, coffee, sugar, and tobacco, are raised; also oranges, bananas, and many other delicious fruits.

CITIES.—The largest cities of these countries are in the interior, on the table-lands.

Mexico city is the capital, and largest city of Mexico. It is in the southern part of the country, upon a table-land higher than the highest peaks of the Apalachian Mountains. *Guatemala* (gaw-te-mah'-la) is the largest city of Central America.



VOCCANO.

Some mountain peaks in Mexico and Central America are hollow, like great chimneys. Through openings at their top, melted stones, steam, cinders, and other substances are at times thrown out from within the earth. A mountain through which substances are thrown out from within the earth, is called a volcano.

QUESTIONS.—What crops are raised there? Where else have you found some of these crops raised? Where are the largest cities of these countries? Can you think of any reason why people would choose to live on the table-lands rather than along the coasts? What is the capital of Mexico? Where is it? Where is the Black Mt.? What do you know about it? What is the largest city of Central America?

What is true of some mountains in Mexico and Central America? What name is given to such mountains? What can you say of the volcanoes near Mexico city?

What is the name of the continent in which our country lies? What is (see page 16) a continent? How are continents (see page 4) divided by the people who live in them? Into how many countries is this continent divided? In what part of the continent

Two volcanoes are near the city of Mexico. They are the highest mountains in North America. One of them, called *Orizaba*, is seen in the large picture on page 57.

4. The Continent.—These five countries, United States, British America, Alaska, Mexico, and Central America, form together one great body of land, called a *Continent*. Its name is *North America*.

North America is surrounded on every side by oceans. *On the west* is the Pacific ocean, the largest body of water on the earth's surface. *On the east* is the Atlantic ocean, which is second in size. *On the north* is the Arctic ocean, the smallest of the five oceans. *On the south* the Pacific and Atlantic oceans nearly come together. Only a narrow isthmus lies between. This is the Isthmus of *Pa-na-ma'*.

5. Islands.—East of Mexico and Central America, in the Atlantic ocean, is a large cluster of islands, called the *West In'-dies*.

Four of these islands are much larger than any of the others. They are *Cuba*, *Hayti* (ha'-tee), *Ja-mai'-ca*, and *Por'-to Rico* (ree'-co).

These islands are all very warm and fertile, like Central America. The same kinds of forests and plants are found as in that country. Much more care, however, is taken in *tilling the soil*, and much larger crops are raised.

It is said that about one-third of all the *sugar* produced in the world, is *made in Cuba*.

The largest city of the West Indies is *Havana* (hah-vah'-na), in Cuba. It is one of the greatest sugar markets in the world.

Greenland and Iceland are very cold islands in the Arctic ocean, northeast of British America. Few kinds of useful plants grow there, and very few people live in those countries.

is our country? What are the names of the other countries? What surrounds North America? What can you say of the size of the Pacific ocean? Of the Atlantic ocean? Of the Arctic ocean? What is between the oceans at the southern point of the continent? What is an isthmus?

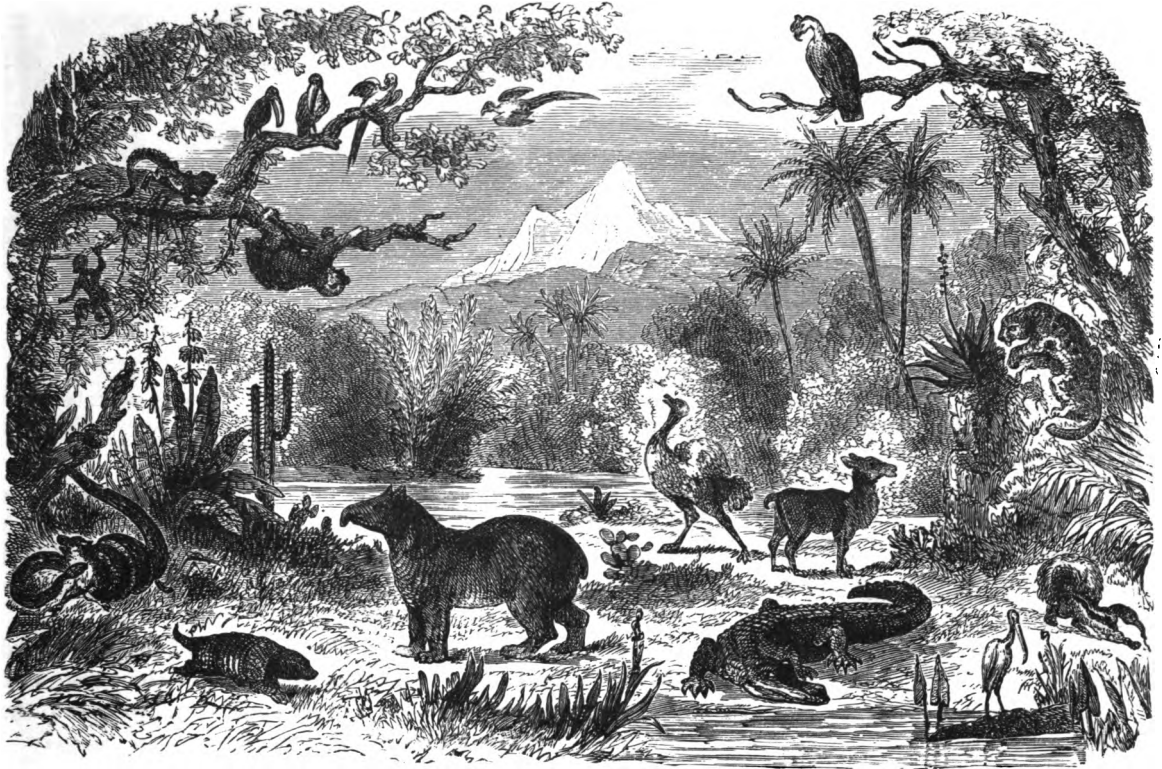
What cluster of islands east of Mexico and Central America? What is an island? In what ocean are these islands? How many large islands in the cluster? What are their names? What can you say of these islands? What of the plants which grow there?

What of the manner of tilling the soil? What is the most important crop of Cuba? What can you say about the amount of sugar made there? What and where is the largest city of the West Indies? What can you say about it? Where are Greenland and Iceland? What can you say about them?

SOUTH AMERICA.

SECTION I.

COUNTRIES OF THE PLAINS.



Monkey. Iguano. Sloth. Tapir. South American Ostrich. Llama. Condor. Jaguar. Ant-eater.
Boa-constrictor. Armadillo.

PRINCIPAL ANIMALS OF SOUTH AMERICA.

1. The Continent.—Southeast of North America is a continent, called *South America*. It lies between the Atlantic and Pacific oceans; and is connected with North America by the Isthmus of Panama.

Along the *Pacific* coast is a great mountain system, extending the whole length of the continent. These are the *Andes* mountains. They are much higher than any mountain range in North America.

QUESTIONS.—Where is South America? What waters west of it? What on the east? How is it connected with North America? What kind of land on the Pacific coast?

What forms the rest of the continent? What can you say of the height of the Andes? Turn to the map and find the Andes mountains.

East of the Andes are low plains and table-lands, extending to the Atlantic ocean.

Great rivers flow from the Andes across these plains, into the Atlantic ocean. The *Amazon*, one of these streams, is the largest river of the earth.

Nearly all of South America is *very warm*, and it has a great amount of rain. The narrow southern part only is quite cool.

Rain falls in the hot part of the continent during only one half of the year, which is called the *wet season*. The other half of the year is called the *dry season*.

In the dry season there are at night very *heavy dews*, which moisten the plants almost like a shower of rain.

2. Brazil is nearly as large as all the other South American countries together.

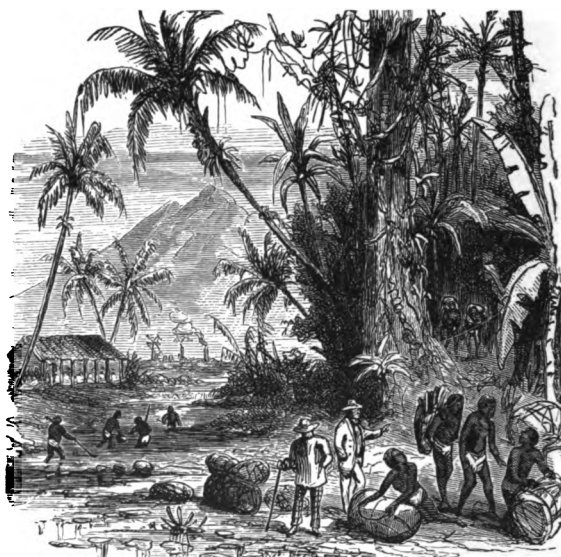
The northern part of Brazil consists of the great plain east of the Andes, through which the Amazon river flows.

The southern part is a table-land, with low mountains upon it. *Gold* and *diamonds* are found in these mountains and in the sands at the bottom of the rivers which flow from them.

I. SOIL AND FORESTS.—No part of the earth has a more fertile soil than Brazil; and none has so great forests. They cover the larger part of the country.

Trees like those of Central America grow in these forests, and also many others.

Palm trees are more numerous than any other kind.



Diamond-washing.

Collecting forest products.

SCENE IN BRAZIL.

The tree from whose sap *India-rubber* is made; and that from whose fruit *chocolate* is made; and many which yield valuable *medicines* or *dye-stuffs*, grow in Brazil.

Many vines and other plants grow among the trees, and cover the ground beneath them; so that in some places one cannot go about without first cutting a path. *The rivers* are almost the only roads through these great forests.

Great numbers of *monkeys*, and bright-colored birds, live among the branches of the trees; and immense *snakes* swing from them to catch the animals which are their food.

QUESTIONS.—Find the low plains east of the Andes. Find the table-lands. Where are all the great rivers of South America? What can you say of the size of the Amazon? Find the Amazon upon the map. In what direction does it flow? What large river flows through the plains north of the Amazon? What large river flows through the plains south of the Amazon?

What can you say of the weather in South America? What part of the continent cool? How much of the year has rain? What is this part of the year called? What is meant by the dry season? What would happen if our fields and gardens were so long without rain? What keeps the plants in South America from dying? Is there anything besides dew to moisten the plains? (Great rivers flowing through nearly all parts of them.)

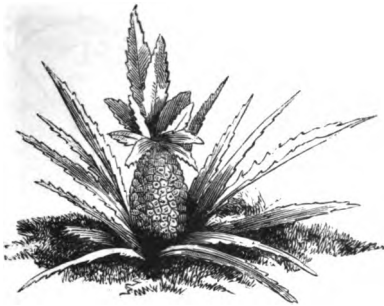
What is the largest country of South America? What can you say about the size of Brazil? In what part of South America is Brazil? What kind of land in the southern part of Brazil? What minerals are found there? Where, besides in the mountains, are gold and diamonds found? How do you suppose they came to be in these sands? What can you say of the soil of Brazil? What of its forests? What kinds of trees grow in these forests? Name some forest trees of Central America. What trees are most numerous in Brazil? What useful articles come from these forests? What means of travelling among the forests? Suppose you wish to go through the forest by land, what must you do? Why? What kinds of animals may be seen in the branches of the trees?

Many other animals live in the forests. In the low wet lands along the rivers, are many *alligators*; and multitudes of troublesome insects* may be seen every where.

II. PEOPLE.—Indians are almost the only people of the forests. The *white people* live principally in those parts of the country near the coast.

The same crops are raised in Brazil as in Central America. *Coffee* is the principal crop. The *pine-apple* is a native of Brazil.

It is said that Brazil produces more than half the coffee raised throughout the world.



PINE-APPLE.

III. CITIES.—*Rio Janeiro* (ree'-o ja-ne'ro) is the capital and largest city of Brazil. It is one third as large as New York, and is the principal place of trade in coffee and diamonds.

Bahia (bah-ee'-ah) is the second city in size.

3. Venezuela¹ and Argentine² Re-

¹ ven-ee'-lah.

² ar'-jen-teen.

* Mosquitoes, flies, wasps, ants, and spiders, are insects; and there are very many other kinds.

QUESTIONS.—What live in the wet lands along the rivers? Have you ever seen an alligator? Name insects which you have seen. How do they trouble us?

What people live in the forests? Where else have you found Indians living? In what part of the country do the white people live? What crops are produced in Brazil? Name the principal crops raised there.

Which one of these is most important in Brazil? What delicious fruit is a native of Brazil? What can you say about the amount of coffee, and of diamonds, produced in Brazil? Name some articles which the people of Brazil will be likely to send to other countries. Have you ever used any of these? What is the largest city of Brazil? What trade is carried on there? The

public.—These two countries border upon Brazil, and both contain great plains.

Their plains, however, are without forests. *Trees grow* only along the borders of the streams.

During the rainy season the plains are very wet, and are covered with a thick growth of very tall grass. In the *dry season* the grass withers and is burned; and the plains look parched and bare, like a desert.

The principal business of the people of these two countries is raising cattle and horses. These animals run wild over the plains in immense herds.



LASSOING CATTLE.

When wanted by their owners they are driven together, as in Texas; or are caught one at a time with a *lasso*.

coffee which comes from Brazil is called *Rio* coffee; can you think why this is? What city next in size to Rio Janeiro?

What two countries besides Brazil, consist mostly of plains? How do their plains differ from those of Brazil? What streams (see map) flow through these countries? What covers the plains in the wet season? How do they appear in the dry season? What makes the grass die? Can you think of any portions of the plains in which it might remain green? Why need it not die there? What is the principal business of the people in these countries? What do you suppose is the reason they do not till the soil of these rich plains? How do they catch the wild cattle and horses? What and where are the capitals? What trade in Buenos Ayres? What reason for this trade?



Caracas (kah-rah'-cas), is the capital and largest city of Venezuela.

Buenos Ayres (bo'-nus a'rez), is the capital and largest city of the Argentine Republic. This city has a great trade in hides and tallow.

4. Paraguay¹ and Uruguay² are very small countries, lying in the plains, between the Argentine Republic and the southern part of Brazil. (*Section II.* on page 66.)

¹ pah-rah-gwa'.

² oo-roo-gwa'.

QUESTIONS.—What and where is the largest city of Venezuela? What and where the largest city of the Argentine Republic? What are the principal articles of trade in this city?

What do you suppose is the reason of this? What two countries between the Argentine Republic and Brazil? Of what land do these countries consist?

SOUTH AMERICA.

MAP STUDIES.

What bounds South America on the east and north? What bounds it on the west? How does this continent end on the South? What body of water north of the western part of South America? How does the coast of South America differ from that of North America? Where is Cape *Saint Roque* (sent roke).

MODEL.—Cape St. Roque is the most eastern point of South America. It projects into the Atlantic ocean.

Where is Cape *Gallinas* (gal-le'-nas)? Where is Punta Parina (poon'-tah pah-re'-nah)? What and where is the most southern land of South America? Where are the islands of *Tierra del Fuego* (te-er'-rah del fu-e'-go)? What strait separates these islands from the continent?

Where is the island of *Marajo* (mah-rah'-zho)?

What island near the mouth of the *Orinoco* river?

What islands nearly east of the Strait of *Magellan*?

What mountains in the western part of South America?

In what direction and how far do they extend?

Where is the *Ser'-ra Espinhaço* (es-peen-yah'-so)?

What is the largest river of South America?

Where does the Amazon (the upper part is called the *Marañon*) rise; in what direction, and into what water does it flow?

Describe in the same way, the course of the—

Madeira (ma-dee'-rah) R. *Araguay* (ah-rah-gwi') R.

Tapajos (tah-pah'-zhoce) R. *Tocantins* (to-can-teens') R.

Xingu (shin-goo') R. *Rio Negro* (re'-o na'-gro) R.

What are all of these streams? What do you mean by a tributary stream? Which of the tributaries of the Amazon is the largest? What two large streams flow southward from the table-land of Brazil? What other stream unites with them near the coast? What is the river called below the mouth of the Uruguay? *Answer*.—The wide mouth of the Parana river

is called *La Plata* (or *silver*) river. What river north of the Amazon flowing eastward? What river flows northward at the foot of the *Serra Espinhaço*?

What great country in the eastern part of South America? How is this country bounded on the north? How is it bounded on the east? What countries touch Brazil on the west? Which are the smallest two countries of South America, and where are they? What separates them from the Argentine Republic? What two countries touch the Caribbean Sea? What country touches both the Caribbean Sea and the Pacific? Name all the countries touching the Pacific? Which is the largest? Which is the most northern? Which the most southern? Which lies wholly west of the Andes? Which lie north of the Amazon river? Which lies next south of the Amazon?

What countries border upon the Atlantic Ocean?

What country east of Venezuela? To whom does it belong?

What countries are crossed by the—

Amazon R. ? *Madeira* R. ? *Orinoco* R. ?

Parana R. ? *Rio Negro* R. ? *Andes* Mts. ?

What countries separated by the—

Andes Mts. ? *Amazon* R. ? *Parana* R. ?

Paraguay R. ? *Madeira* R. ? *Uruguay* R. ?

What important cities on or near the—

La Plata R. ? *Atlantic Coast* ?

Paraguay R. ? *Caribbean Sea* ?

Amazon R. ? *East slope of the Andes* ?

What cities on the west slope of the Andes? What cities in the middle valley of the Andes? What and where is the largest city on the Atlantic coast? What and where the principal city on the Pacific coast? What can you buy at each? What can you buy at Buenos Ayres?

SECTION II.

COUNTRIES OF THE ANDES.

1. The Mountains.—*The Andes rise close to the Pacific. There is only one mountain system in the world higher than the Andes.*



SCENE IN THE ANDES OF PERU.

Travelling, among these mountains, is very dangerous. Their slopes are broken by many deep chasms, or gorges, and the traveller must often follow narrow, slippery paths along their edges; and cross them on slender rope bridges.

There are many volcanoes along the top of the Andes. Cotopaxi (ko-to-pax'-e) is one of the most noted of them.

PLANTS.—*The lower slopes of the mountains are hot, and have forests, and yield crops like those of Brazil. The higher slopes and valleys are cooler. They have forests like those in the United States, and produce wheat, corn, and potatoes.*

On the tops of the mountains, it is so cold, even in this hot continent, that few plants can grow; and the highest peaks are covered at all times with snow and ice.

2. The Countries.—*The mountain-land, with the low plains at the foot of the mountains, is divided into six countries. Their names are Co-lum'-bi-a, Ec-u-a-dor', Pe-ru', Bo-liv'-i-a, Chili (che'-le), and Pat-a-go'-ni-a.*

The highest mountains are in Bolivia. There are rich silver and gold mines in Bolivia and Peru; and rich copper mines in Chili.

Patagonia is a cold, stony, and barren country, and has very few people.

Bogota (bo-go-tah') is the capital and largest city of Columbia; Quito (kee'-to), of Ecuador, and La Paz (lah-paz'), of Bolivia.

All three are in a high valley, between the two main ranges of the Andes.

Lima (lee'-mah), is the capital and largest city of Peru.

Santiago (san-te-ah'-go), is the capital and largest city of Chili.

Valparaiso (val-pah-ri'-so) is the only important city directly on the Pacific coast. It has a large trade in wheat, corn, potatoes, and copper.

QUESTIONS.—Where are the Andes situated? What can you say of their height?

What are to be found along the top of the Andes? What is (see page 60) a volcano? What grows on the lower slopes of the Andes? How do the higher slopes differ from these? What forests grow there? Name the principal kinds of trees in our forests. What crops are raised in these cooler parts of the Andes? Where else have you found the same crops raised? What can you say about the tops of the mountains? What do you suppose is the reason they are so cold? What other mountains have you found with their high peaks covered with snow and ice?

Into how many countries are the Andes divided? Name these countries? In which of them are the highest mountains? Which one (see map) does not extend entirely across the mountains? Which countries have rich mines? What are their minerals? What can you say of Patagonia?

What is the largest city of Columbia? What the largest city of Ecuador? What is La Paz? What is remarkable about the situation of these three cities? Can you think of any reason for this? Do you suppose these cities have much trade? Why do you think so? What and where is Lima? Sucre? Santiago? Valparaiso?

EUROPE.

SECTION I.

COUNTRIES OF THE BRITISH ISLES.



WINDSOR CASTLE.

ROBERTS-SC.

1. The Continent.—On the east side of the Atlantic, opposite to North America, is the continent of *Europe*.

Europe is but little larger than the United States; but it is divided into many countries and contains many times the number of people in our country.

2. British Isles.—On the west coast of Europe, in the Atlantic ocean, are two large islands.

The larger is called *Great Britain*, and the smaller *Ireland*. Around them are many small islands. All these islands taken together are called the *British Isles*.

QUESTIONS.—Where is the continent of Europe situated? In what direction then is it from us? How large is Europe? What can you say of the number of its countries? What of the number of its people?

Where are the British Isles situated? Of what do they consist?

What is the name of the two great islands?

Which is the larger?

Great Britain is but little larger than the State of Minnesota. It is divided into *England*, *Scotland*, and *Wales*. *Ireland* is smaller than Maine.

3. England includes more than one-half of Great Britain. *Its surface* consists mostly of rich plains, but in the interior and western part there are hills and low mountains. In the rougher parts of the country there are many lakes, which are celebrated for their beauty.

The rivers of England are shorter than the Hudson. The largest are only about 250 miles long. They are broad and deep at the mouth, and thus form fine large harbors. In these harbors may be seen ships from almost every part of the world.

England has cooler summers than the northern part of the United States; but the winter is not as cold, and there is not nearly so much snow.

The soil is tilled with the greatest care. *Wheat*, and the finest *live-stock* are raised in large quantities by the English farmers.

The meadows and grain-fields are separated by beautiful green hedges instead of fences. The farms are so nicely kept that the whole country looks almost like a great garden.

Here and there are large, strong, and very old buildings called castles. They were built hundreds of years ago, by people who owned all the land for many miles around the castles. *Windsor Castle* is the home of the Queen and her family.

Among the mountains of England are very rich mines of *coal*, *iron* and *lead*. Great numbers of people spend their whole lives working in the mines.

It is said that England produces nearly half of the coal and iron used in the whole world, and about one-third of the lead.

England is noted for the great amount of its manufacturing, and for its extensive trade. *The*



SCENE IN ENGLAND.

manufactures are mainly cotton and woollen goods; and all articles made from iron and steel.

England trades with every country on the earth; but the trade with the United States is greater than with any other country.

CITIES.—No other country of the same size has so many great cities as England.

London, the capital of England, is the largest city in the whole world. It is situated on the Thames (temz) river in the southeastern part of England.

London contains four times as many people as New York city, or nearly as many as all of our great cities taken together.

QUESTIONS.—How large is Great Britain? How is it divided? How much of the island is included in England? What is the surface of England? For what are the rough parts of the country celebrated? What can you say of the rivers of England? Why are they so short? Of what use are they to the country? Why are they so useful in trade? What can you say of summer and winter in England? What can you say of the soil of England? What is raised on the farms? How are the fields separated? How do the fine farms make the country appear? What very old buildings may be seen in England? What castle is represented in the picture? Who lives there?

What mines are found in England? What can you say about the amount of lead, coal and iron produced? For what other kinds of business is England famous? What does England manufacture? What can you say of the extent of the trade of England? What do you suppose England gets from the United States? What do you suppose the United States gets from England?

What can you say of the number of cities in England? What can you say about its capital? Where is London situated? What can you say about the number of people who live there? Name our nine large cities.

Manchester, a great manufacturing centre, is situated near the mines of coal and iron. It manufactures more cotton goods than any other city of the world.

There are several other important manufacturing cities in the same part of England. *Birmingham* is noted for its iron ware; *Leeds* for its woollen goods; and *Sheffield* for its steel ware.

Liverpool, the second city of England, is the place from which the manufactures are sent away to other countries.

Ships come to *Liverpool* from the United States loaded with cotton and wool for the mills; and with wheat and corn, beef and pork, for the food of the people.

The farmers of England cannot produce more than a small part of what is needed; for England, which is only about as large as Georgia, contains more than half as many people as the whole United States.

4. Scotland and Wales are both mountainous countries, and are noted for the beauty of their hills and lakes.

Scotland is a somewhat cold country, and it has a great amount of rainy and cloudy weather.

The mountains of Scotland are covered with forests of pine and fir, or with excellent pastures. The mountains of Wales contain rich mines of copper and tin.

The people who live among the mountains of Scotland are mostly *shepherds*. They spend their

time in taking care of flocks of sheep upon mountain pastures.

Edinburgh (Ed-in-bur'-ruh*) the capital Scotland, is built upon a number of quite steep hills, and is a most beautiful city.

Glasgow (glass'-go) on the Clyde river, is the largest city of Scotland, and has extensive manufactures of cotton and iron. *Dundee* and *Aberdeen* carry on a great amount of ship-building.

5. Ireland is mostly a level country. The southern part are hills and low mountains among which are beautiful lakes and streams.

In many parts of the country are moist, marshy places which the ground seems to be only a mass of little roots, decayed or decaying plants. These places are called bogs; the substance that fills them is called *turf* or *peat*.

Peat when dried makes an excellent fuel, and is generally burned in that country instead of wood or coal.

Ireland has a great abundance of rain, and warmer than either England or Scotland. The soil is fertile and well tilled.

The plains and hills of Ireland are always so fresh green that it is often called the *Emerald Isle*.

Dublin, on the east coast, is the capital and largest city of Ireland.

Belfast, on the coast north of Dublin, is the second city. It makes large quantities of linen goods. *Cork*, on the southern coast, is the third city, and has a large trade.

* u pronounced as in up.

QUESTIONS.—What and where is the second city of England? What business is carried on in Manchester? Where have you found another city of the same name, and what business is carried on in it?

What other important manufacturing cities in England? What and where is Liverpool? What do ships bring to Liverpool from the United States? For what purpose are cotton and wool brought? For what purpose are grain and meat brought? What is the reason cotton is not raised in England? What is the reason, when the farms are so fine, England must buy grain and meat? How large is England? What can you say about the number of its people?

What kind of countries are Scotland and Wales? What can you say of the weather in Scotland? What of its mountains? What mines in the mountains of Wales? What is the business of many people in Scotland? What do you suppose is the reason

these people do not till the soil instead of keeping flocks? What can you say of the capital of Scotland? What and where is the largest city? What business has it? What can you say of Dundee and Aberdeen?

What kind of country is Ireland? What part of the country is not level? What fuel is obtained from some parts of Ireland? What do you mean by fuel? Of what is peat formed? What the place in which it is found called? What must be done with peat to prepare it for fuel? Have you ever seen any peat? What can you say of the weather in Ireland? By what name is Ireland often called? Why is this? Do you know what an *emerald* is? What can you say of the soil in Ireland? More of grain and stock is raised than the people use; where do you suppose it is sold that which they can spare? Why do you think so? What and where is the capital of Ireland? What can you say of the second city? What and where is Cork?

MAP QUESTIONS.

In what water are the British Isles situated?
What is that part of the ocean east of Great Britain called?

In what direction is Ireland from Great Britain?

What name is given to that part of the ocean between these two islands?

What channel connects the Irish Sea with the ocean on the south?

What channel south of Great Britain?

What strait connects it with the North Sea?

In what part of the island is England?

In what part is Scotland? Where is Wales?

In what direction from England is Scotland?

In what direction from Scotland is Ireland?

In what direction from Ireland is Wales?

In what direction from England is Wales?

What name is given to the—

Northern point of Scotland?

Southeast point of England?

Southwest point of England?

Southwest point of Ireland?

Northern point of Ireland?

Where are the—

Hebrides Islands? Isle of Wight?

Orkney Islands? Anglesey?

Isle of Man?

Where are the—

Cornwall Mts.? *Gran'pian* Mts.?

Thames River? Clyde River?

Shannon River? Severn River?

In what part of England is London?

In what direction from London is Manchester?

In what direction from Manchester is Leeds?

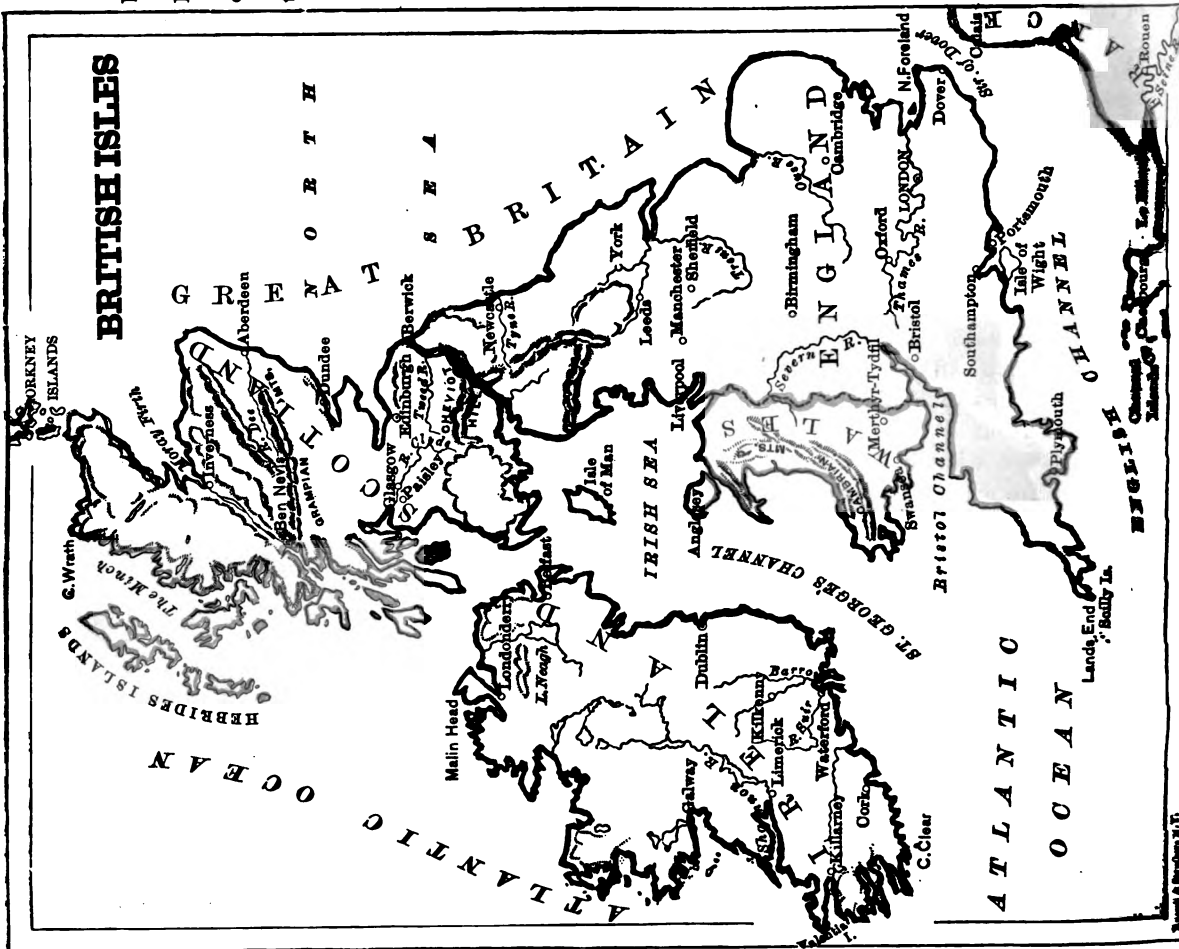
What is Liverpool? In what direction from Liverpool is Birmingham?

In what direction from Birmingham is London?

London is Edinburgh? Dublin? In what direction from Edinburgh is Glasgow?

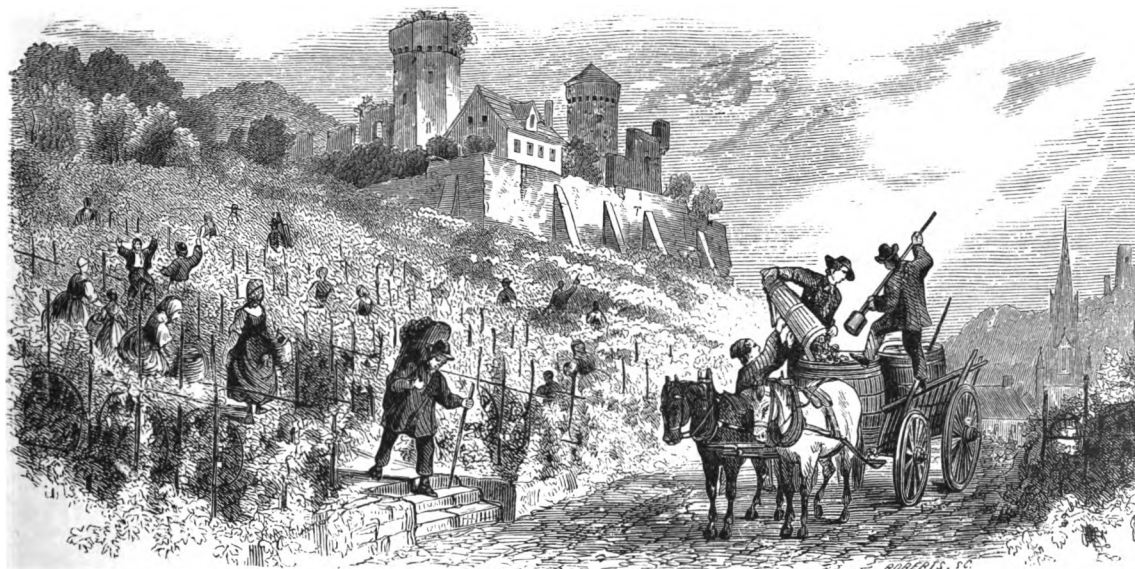
Aberdeen? Dundee? Dublin? In what direction from Dublin is Belfast?

Cork? Liverpool?



SECTION II.

COUNTRIES OF THE CONTINENT.



GATHERING GRAPES IN FRANCE.

1. Surface and Countries. — *The western half* of Europe consists of mountains and valleys, with low plains along the sea coast.

In the middle part of Western Europe is a famous mountain system, called the *Alps*.

These mountains are very high. Their tops are broken into sharp and rugged peaks, and covered at all times with snow and ice. Great fields of ice, like frozen lakes or rivers, lie in the highest valleys. They are called *glaciers*.

The Alps, among which are rich green valleys, and many small lakes, are noted all over the world for their great beauty.

The eastern half of Europe is a great low plain, with mountains only on its borders.

Western Europe is divided into many countries;

while eastern Europe is one great country, called *Russia* (roosh'-e-ah).

All the countries in the southern part of Europe are warm, like our own Gulf States. They have little snow or ice except among the mountains.

The middle countries are like the middle and northern part of the United States; and the most northern are nearly as cold as British America.

The most important countries of Middle Europe are *France* and the *Austrian Empire* on the south and the *German Empire* on the north.

2. France and the Austrian Empire. — These two countries are each somewhat smaller than the State of Texas. The Austrian Empire

QUESTIONS.—Of what does the western half of Europe consist? What famous mountains in Europe? What can you say of them? What of the eastern half of Europe? How is western Europe divided; and what of eastern Europe? What can you say of the

weather in the southern countries? What of the middle and northern countries? What are the most important countries of middle Europe? What can you say of the size of France and the Austrian Empire?

pire, or Austria-Hungary, is a little larger than France. Each contains nearly three-fourths as many people as the whole United States.

These two countries consist mostly of rich plains and valleys, upon which fine crops of grain, orchard fruits, and flax can be produced.

In both are raised very extensive vineyards, in which the finest kinds of wines are made; and large groves of the *mulberry* tree, whose leaves are the food of the silk worm. France and the Austrian Empire produce more wine than any other countries of Europe.

There are in the northeastern part of Austria, the largest *salt mines* in the world.

CITIES. — France contains many large cities. *Paris*, the capital, is one of the handsomest cities in the whole world, also one of the very largest.

Paris is famous for its fine streets called *Boulevards* (boo-le-var'), for its elegant buildings, and for the many beautiful things to be seen there. It has nearly twice as many people as New York.

Lyon is the second city of this country. It is noted for the great quantity of beautiful silk goods made there.

Marseille (mar-sale') is the most important coast city of France. It has a great trade in silks.

Vienna (ve-en'-nah), the capital of Austria-Hungary, is one of the largest cities of Middle Europe. It is situated on the Danube, in a rich plain, at the east end of the Alps.

Vienna carries on a great amount of both trade and manufacturing. With its suburbs, it is nearly equal in population to New York. *Buda-Pesth* is a large city.

3. Germany.—In that part of Middle Europe lying north of the Alps is the *Empire of Germany*. It consists of many countries, in all of which the people are *Germans*.

Germany is crossed by the river *Rhine*, which flows from the Alps northward into the North Sea. It is noted for its beautiful scenery.

Prussia, the largest country of Germany, is very much larger than all the others together.

The northern part consists of low plains, which are bordered by an arm of the Atlantic ocean, called *Baltic Sea* (ball'-tic).



SCENE ON THE RHINE.

The people of the valleys and plains are mostly farmers. They raise crops like those in the northern half of our country. A great deal of live-stock and fine wool is produced in Prussia.

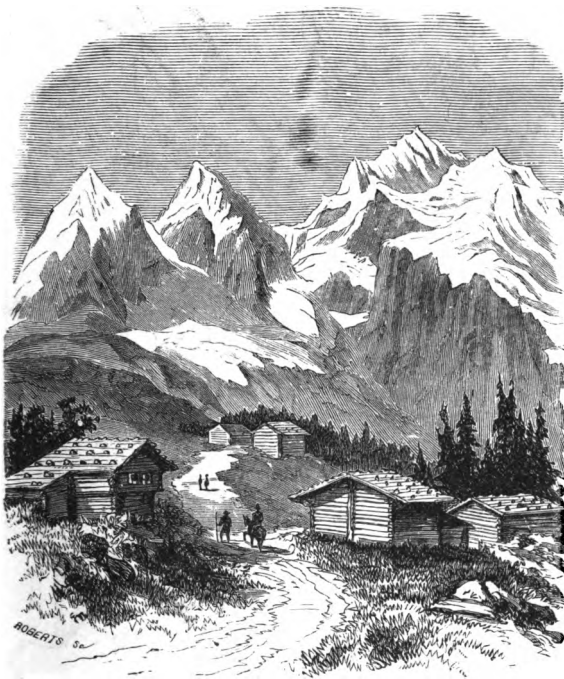
The people of the mountain lands are engaged in mining and manufacturing. Nearly one half of the zinc mined in the world, is obtained from the mountainous region of northern Germany.

QUESTIONS.—What of the number of their people? Of what kind of land do they consist? What crops are raised? In what other countries have you found the same crops raised? What are raised in these countries? What can you say of the amount of wine made? For what purpose is the mulberry tree raised? What can you say of the amount of manufactures in silk?

What can you say of the cities of France? What of its capital? Where is Paris situated? What and where is the second city of France? What makes Lyon so important a city? What and

where is Marseille? What important trade has it? Where do you suppose the silk goods come from? Why?

Where is Germany? What can you say of it? What large river crosses Germany? For what is it noted? Describe its course. Where is Prussia, and what of its size? What can you say of the northern part of Prussia? How are the people in the valleys and plains occupied? What do they raise? What is done in the mountain lands? What mineral is obtained from the country along the Rhine? What amount of zinc is produced?



SCENE IN SWITZERLAND.

Cities.—*Ber'-lin*, in the midst of the northern plains, is the capital of the German Empire, and largest city of Germany. It is somewhat larger than Vienna. *Ham'-burg* is next to Berlin among German cities. It has a very large trade.

Bres'-lau, the second city of Prussia, is the greatest wool market in Europe. *Munich* (mu'-nik) is celebrated for its manufactures and works of art.

4. Smaller Countries.—On the coast north of France, are *Belgium* and *Holland*. North of Germany are *Denmark*, *Norway* and *Sweden*.

Belgium is noted for its manufactures, Holland for its fine farms, extensive fisheries and trade;

and Norway and Sweden for their forests and iron mines.

Ams'-ter-dam, the largest city of Holland, is one of the first cities of Europe in the amount of its trade. *Brus'-sels*, the capital and largest city of Belgium, is famous for fine laces and carpets made there.

Switzerland is a small country, situated in the middle part of the Alps. It is celebrated for its manufacture of watches, silk, and laces.



Palm. Agave. Orange-tree. Italian Pine. Cypress.
VEGETATION OF PENINSULAS.

5. Peninsulas.—South of France is a large peninsula, which is divided into two countries, *Spain* and *Port'-u-gal*.

South of the Alps is *It'-aly*, and south of Austria is another peninsula, containing two countries, *Turkey* and *Greece*.

All these are mountainous countries. The interior of Spain is a barren table-land.

QUESTIONS.—What can you say of Berlin? What is the largest city of Germany? What can you say of Breslau? Munich?

What countries north of France and Germany? For what are Belgium and Holland famous? Norway and Sweden? What

can you say of Amsterdam? Brussels? Where is Switzerland? For what manufacture is Switzerland noted? What two countries south of France? What country south of the Alps? What countries south of the Austrian Empire? What is the surface of these countries? What (see map) separates Spain from France?

EXPLANATION

© Capitals. ○ Cities, towns
Light Buff color indicates gen-
eral surface of land below
1,000 feet altitude.
Dark Buff color indicates gen-
eral surface of land above
1,000 feet altitude.
Red lines are boundary lines.



These five countries are much warmer than any other countries of Europe. Their forests are generally green throughout the year.

The valleys have a very rich soil. There are found vineyards, and groves of mulberry, orange, fig, and olive-trees. A few palm-trees also grow in the warmest parts.

The olive-tree is raised for its fruit, from which olive oil, often called sweet oil, is made.

CITIES.—There are in Italy many old and very celebrated cities.

Rome, the new capital of Italy, was built over two thousand years ago. It once ruled nearly all the world known to the people of Europe.

In Rome may be seen the ruins of great buildings of ancient times, and many other objects of interest. This city is constantly visited by numbers of travellers.

Na'-ples is the largest city of Italy. It is situated on the western coast, near the famous volcano of *Ve-su'-vi-us*.

F'lor'-ence, northwest of Rome, was formerly the capital of Italy.

In Florence are many most beautiful buildings, and the finest collections of paintings and sculptures in the world.

There are few large cities in Spain and Portugal.

Madrid (mah-dreed') is the capital and largest city of Spain, and *Lisbon* (liz'-bun) of Portugal.

QUESTIONS.—What is the weather in all the countries of these peninsulas? What grows there? Where else have you found these plants growing? What famous old city in Italy? What

is the largest city of Italy? What is its capital? What is the capital of Spain? Of Portugal?

(Continued on next page.)

EUROPE.

In what part of Europe, and how bounded, is—		Rhône River?	
France?	Denmark?	Danube River?	Rhine River?
Spain?	Sweden?	Elbe River?	Seine River?
Portugal?	Norway?	Dnie(nee)-per River?	Tagus River?
Holland?	German Empire?	Lake O-ne'-ga?	Lake La-do'-ga?
Belgium?	Austrian Empire?	What countries are crossed by—	
What and where is—		The Danube?	The Tagus?
PARIS?	Amsterdam?	The Rhine?	The Volga.
Marselle?	Florence?	What countries are separated by—	
LYON?	COPENHAGEN?	The Alps?	The Pyrenees?
MADRID?	ROME?	The Danube?	The Rhine?
BERLIN?	ST. PETERSBURG?	In what direction from London is—	
BARCELONA?	BRESLAU?	PARIS?	Constantinople?
MOSCOW?	MOSCOW?	BERLIN?	St. Petersburg?
MUNICH?	ODESSA?	In what direction from Rome is—	
THE HAGUE?	VIENNA?	Florence?	Brussels?
CONSTANTINOPLE?	CONSTANTINOPLE?	LISBON?	Naples?
BRUSSELS?	BERNE?	In what direction from Paris is—	
What lies north of Europe?		LYON?	Marselle?
What lies west of it?		The Hague?	Brussels?
What great seas on the south?		In what direction from St. Petersburg is—	
What sea and continent on the east?		Stockholm?	Copenhagen?
What mountains, seas, and river mark the boundary between Europe and Asia?		Constantinople?	Odessa?
What mountains between the Black and Caspian seas?		Near what cities would you pass in going, in a straight line, from—	
What strait connects the Mediterranean sea with the Atlantic ocean?		London to Constantinople?	
What separates Sweden from Russia?		St. Petersburg to Madrid?	
What water between France and Spain?		Athens to the Hague?	
Opposite what part of Europe are the British Isles?		Paris to Stockholm?	
What is their direction from France?		Naples to Brussels?	
What large island west of the southern point of Italy?		Vienna to Lisbon?	
What two west of the middle part of Italy?		On what waters and in what directions would you sail, and what countries would you pass, in making the same journeys by boat?	
Where is North Cape?			
Cape Mat'-a-pa?	Cape Fin-is-terre?		
The Alps?	The Apennines?		
The Pyrenees?	Car-pa-thi-an Mts.		
PO River?	Volga River?		

Barcelona (bar-sa-lo'-na), on the eastern coast, is the second city of Spain. It has more trade and manufactures than any other city of that country.

Con-stanti-nople, the capital of Turkey, near the outlet of the Black Sea, is one of the largest cities of Europe. *Athens*, the capital of Greece, is, like Rome, famous for the many ruins of beautiful buildings in and around it. The old city of Athens was built long before Rome.

6. Russia.—This country is larger than all the other countries of Europe together, and more than half as large as the United States.

The northern part of Russia is very cold, like British America. The southern half is warmer, like the middle part of the United States.

Great forests cover the northern part of the country, extending nearly to the Arctic coasts. In the forests are many wild animals of different kinds. Among them are wolves, which are found in great numbers.

In winter, when they do not find much food, they are very fierce, and they often pursue and try to destroy travellers who are crossing the forests.

Many valuable furs and much lumber are obtained from the forests of Russia.

In the middle and southwest part of Russia are fine farming lands; and a great amount of wheat and other grain is raised upon them. Russia is sometimes called the *wheat-field* of Europe.

The southeastern part is somewhat barren. Here are raised great herds of cattle and horses.

St. Pe'ters-burg, the capital and largest city, is built on low islands on an arm of the Baltic Sea. It is very cold in winter, but quite warm in summer. *Moscow* (mos'-ko) is the second city and was once the capital. *Warsaw* is also a large city.

QUESTIONS.—What can you say of Barcelona? What can you say of Constantinople? Of Athens?

What have you learned (page 71) of the eastern half of Europe? What is the surface of Russia? What can you say of the size of Russia? What waters (see Map) border it on the north; on the east; on the west; and on the south?

What can you say of the weather of northern Russia? What of the southern half? What of forests in Russia? What are found in these forests? Which are the most troublesome wild animals?

O-des'-sa, a much smaller city on the Black Sea, is a great market for wheat, leather, and tallow.

*** Review.**—Name the five countries of Europe which are warmer than any others. In what part of Europe are they situated? What is peculiar about the forests in these countries? What plants are raised most in these countries? Name the two countries of Europe which make more wine than any others. In what part of Europe are these countries situated? How does the weather in these countries compare with that in the countries of the peninsulas? What countries of Europe raise great quantities of wheat? What country of Europe produces most coal, iron, and lead? What country produces most zinc? What country has the greatest salt-mines?

What country of Europe has the greatest trade? What country has the largest cities? What is the largest city of the world? What is the largest city on the continent of Europe? What and where is the leading city in cotton-manufacturing? What and where is the leading city in silk-manufacturing? What and where the leading city in silk-trade? In wool-trade? For what is Belgium remarkable among the countries of Europe? For what is Liverpool remarkable? What can you say of Marseille? Rome? Athens? Odessa? Vienna? Belfast? Naples? Florence? Amsterdam? Brussels? Barcelona? What is the largest country of Europe? What is the size of France? Of Austrian Empire? Of England? What can you say of the number of people in each of those countries? How does London compare in size with New York?

How does Paris compare with New York? What two cities about the size of New York? What country of Europe is obliged to buy most food? What countries have most of the necessary articles of food to sell? What countries of Europe produce a great deal of lumber? What country of Europe has the largest trade with the United States?

Name the *countries* of the British Isles, and state what you can about each. Name the principal *cities* of each country, and state what you can about each of them.

Review in the same way each of the countries and cities named in the table among the map studies.

* The most effectual way of preparing this review is not to read the text all again, but to place the map before the eye and make an effort to recollect all that is most important.

What is obtained from the forests? What other country (page 56) affords a great deal of fine fur? Can you think why the animals of these two countries have such fine thick fur?

In what part of Russia are fine farming lands? What is raised there? What are raised in the southern part of Russia? Why are not crops of grain raised there also?

What and where is the capital of Russia? What is the largest city? Where is Moscow, and what can you say of it? Where is Odessa, and what can you say of it? Where do you suppose these articles come from?

A F R I C A .



OSTRICH-HUNTING ON THE SAHARA.

1. The Continent.—South of Europe is the continent of Africa. It is nearly three times as large as Europe. The two continents are separated by the Mediterranean Sea.

Africa is the hottest continent on the earth. The coolest parts of it are the northern and southern coast-lands; and these are as warm as our Gulf States.

2. The Sahara.—In the northern part of Africa is a region of country, nearly as large as the United States, which has scarcely any rain.

Sometimes, in the interior, several years pass without any rain falling. *This part of Africa* is therefore a desert. It is called *The Sa-har'-a*, or *Great Desert*.

Here and there is a small extent of country where the ground is moistened by water from springs or wells. In such places the soil is fertile, and is covered with plants. A fertile spot in the midst of a desert is called an *O'-asis*.

The oases are covered with grass and other low plants; or with groves of the *date-palm*. The fruit of this tree is the principal food of the people of the Sahara. On many of the oases are towns or villages.

QUESTIONS.—What continent south of Europe? How does it compare in size with Europe? What lies between these two continents? What can you say of the weather in Africa? Where are the coolest parts, and how warm are they?

Where is the Sahara? How large is it? What is true concerning rain on the Sahara? What kind of country is the Sahara?

What is a desert? What do you suppose is the reason plants do not grow there? What is the effect of springs in the Sahara? What is a fertile spot in the desert called? What grows upon the oases? Of what use is the date-tree? Have you ever tasted dates? What may be found on many oases? Can you think why towns are built upon the oases rather than elsewhere?

Companies of merchants, or other travellers, may often be seen crossing the Sahara. These companies are called *car'-a-vans*. Their goods, and food and water for the whole company, are carried upon the backs of camels.

Upon the Sahara there lives a very large bird, called the *os'-trich*. It cannot fly, but runs as swiftly as the fastest horse. Its feathers or *plumes* are very much admired.

Travellers in Africa are very fond of the sport of ostrich-hunting.

3. Fertile Lands.—The middle part of Africa has rainy and dry seasons, like South America, and the soil is very fertile.

Here are forests in which are found great numbers of palm, banana, and fig trees; and large trees of many other kinds.

(Continued on next page.)

QUESTIONS.—What may be seen crossing the desert? What is a caravan? How are the goods carried? Why are the travellers obliged to carry water with them always? What lives upon the Sahara? What kind of bird is the ostrich? Have you ever

seen an ostrich? How does the one in the picture compare in size with the horse?

How does the middle part of Africa differ from the northern part? What trees grow in the forests?

A F R I C A .

MAP STUDIES.

What ocean west of Africa?

What ocean and sea east of Africa? What have you ever heard about the Red Sea?

What sea north of Africa?

What isthmus between the Red and Mediterranean Seas?

With what does this isthmus connect Africa?

What is that part of Asia east of the Red Sea called?

What cape at the southern point of Africa?

Where is Cape *Guardafui* (*gwar-daf-we'*)? Cape Verd? Cape Spar-tel? Cape Lopez? Cape Palmas?

What large gulf on the west coast of Africa?

What large island east of the southern part of Africa?

In what water does it lie?

What name is given to that part of the ocean between Madagascar and the continent? (*Mo-zam-beek'*.)

What small island in the Atlantic Ocean directly west of Madagascar?

For what is St. Helena noted?

Answer.—Napoleon Bonaparte was a prisoner and died there.

What cluster of islands southwest of Cape Spartel?

What mountains north of the Gulf of Guinea?

What mountains south of Cape Spartel?

Where are Mount *Kenia* (*ke'-ne-ah*) and *Kilima-Njaro* (*kil'-e-mahn-jah-ro'*)?

What is remarkable about these two mountains?

Answer.—Kenia and Kilima-Njaro are the highest mountains yet discovered in Africa. Their tops are covered with snow and ice.

What two great lakes* west of these mountains?

* *Ny-an'-sa* is an African word, which means lake.

To what river do they give rise? What can you say of the length of the Nile? *Ans.*—It is one of the longest of rivers.

In what direction and into what water does the Nile flow?

What large river west of the Nile? Describe its course.

Where is the *Zambesi* (*zam-ba'-ze*) river, and into what does it flow?

Where is the *Lim-po-po* river; the Orange; the Con'-go; the Senegal?

Where is—

Lake Tchad? L. Ny-as'-sa? L. Tan-gan-yi'-ka (*ye*)?

What country on the lower part of the Nile River?

What country south of Egypt?

What keeps these countries from being deserts? *Ans.*—The annual overflow of the Nile.

Where is Abyssinia? What kind of surface has it?

Where is Morocco; Algeria?

What two countries on the coast east of Algeria?

What country in the Sahara south of Tripoli? What are the countries west of Egypt together called?

What is the name of the country south of the Senegal River? Where is Soudan?

What name is given to the coast-land north of the Gulf of Guinea?

What is the name of the coast-lands east of this gulf?

Where is—

Liberia?

Cape Colony?

Zanzibar?

Mozambique?

Fez-zan'?

Alexandria?

Cairo?

Cape Town?

Marocco? (city)

Tunis? (city)

Gon'-dar?

Algiers?

The valley of the Nile, which crosses the east end of the Sahara, is also very fertile.

The Nile overflows its banks every year, so that during our autumn the low land near the river is entirely covered with water. When the flood goes down, it leaves the ground covered with new mud, which makes the soil very rich. Upon this land may be raised all the crops of the warmest parts of our own country.

In *Africa* are great numbers of wild animals. Among them are the elephant, the *gi-raffe'*, and the lion. *Africa* is as remarkable for the great number and size of its animals, as *South America* is for its immense forests.

4. Northern Countries.—*Africa* has no very important countries.

The most famous country is *Egypt*, which lies along the lower course of the Nile river. This was a rich and powerful country before any of the old cities of Greece or Italy were begun.

West of Egypt, on the Mediterranean coast, are several countries which are together called the *Barbary States*. One of them, *Algeria*, belongs to France.

These countries are all occupied by white people, who till the soil, or carry on trade or manufacturing. The same crops are raised as in the warmest parts of our own country.

The principal cities are *Alexandria*, and the capitals, *Cairo* (ki'-ro), *Tu'-nis*, *Al-giers'*, and *Fez*.

Caravans bring to these cities palm-oil, ivory, and gums from the forest-lands; and feathers and dates from the Sahara.

South of Egypt, on the Nile, is *Nubia*; and south of *Nubia* is *Ab-ys-sin'-i-a*. In *Abyssinia* are extensive groves of the *coffee-tree*.



5. Negro-land.—The middle part of *Africa* is the native country of the Negroes. No white people live there, except in little trading-towns, which they have established along the coasts.

6. South Africa is still in great part occupied by blacks; but in the southern portion are many white people. *Cape Colony* on the southern, and *Natal* on the eastern coast are British colonies. *Transvaal*, in the interior, also belongs to Great Britain, having been captured by the English. The *Orange River Free State* is independent.

In *Cape Colony*, cotton, tobacco, grain, ostriches, sheep and cattle, are raised. Fine *wine* is also made.

The *Orange River Free State* and *Transvaal* were founded by Dutch Boers, or peasants, who emigrated from *Cape Colony* to be free from the rule of England. Their main occupation is sheep and cattle raising.

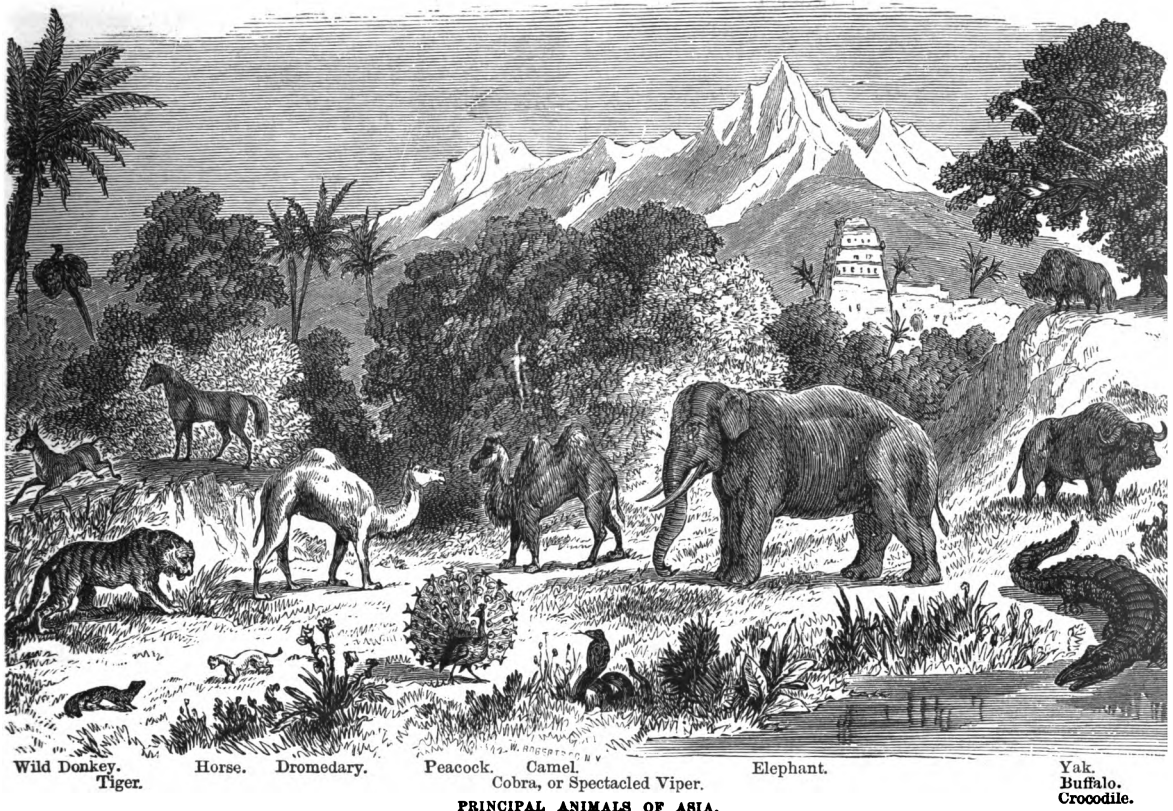
QUESTIONS.—What great river in *Africa*? In what direction and into what water does it flow? What is remarkable about the Nile? How is the ground left by the flood? What can be raised upon this land? What is the reason there is such a belt of fertile land extending across the Sahara? What animals in *Africa*? Have you ever seen any of them? For what is *Africa* most remarkable?

What can you say of the countries of *Africa*? What very famous country has it? Have you read of anything which happened in *Egypt*, or of any famous men who once lived there? If so, what can you say about them? What countries west of *Egypt*? What

people in these countries? What are their occupations? What are the principal cities of northern *Africa*? Where is each? What is brought to these cities by caravans? What two countries south of *Egypt*? What grows in *Abyssinia*?

What people live in the middle and southern part of *Africa*? Where are there white people? Where is *Cape Colony*? *Natal*? What crops do they raise? What and where is the capital of *Cape Colony*? What people founded *Orange River Free State* and *Transvaal*?

ASIA.



1. The Continent.—East of Europe and Northern Africa is the great continent of *Asia* (A'-she-a). It is the largest of all the continents; is about twice as large as North America, and more than four times the size of Europe.

In the southern part of Asia, as in Europe, are three peninsulas. These peninsulas are *very hot* countries, like middle and northern Africa.

The middle portions of Asia are cooler; while the most northern part of the continent is extremely cold.

2. Peninsulas.—I. ARABIA has very little rain, and is a country of deserts and oases, like Sahara. Along the coast are some fertile regions.

The Arabs generally have no settled home. They live by raising herds of horses, camels, sheep, and goats, with which they wander from one oasis to another, in search of pasture.

II. INDIA.—The two eastern peninsulas have rainy and dry seasons, like middle Africa. They, with the large islands southeast of them, are called *India* or the *East Indies*.

QUESTIONS.—Where is Asia? What can you say of its size? What forms the southern part of Asia? What can you say of these peninsulas? What can you say of the weather in other parts of Asia? What kind of country is Arabia? What parts

of Arabia are fertile? How do the Arabs live? What do you suppose is the reason they do not till the soil?

What are the two eastern peninsulas called? What kind of country is India?

Forests, like those of other hot countries, are found in India. Cinnamon and nutmeg trees, and cloves, pepper, ginger, and other spices grow in great abundance. The animals of India are much like those of Africa.

One of the most remarkable plants of India is the *bamboo*. It is a kind of reed, growing sixty or eighty feet high, and its large, hollow trunk is the principal material used by the people in building their houses.

The western of these two peninsulas belongs to Great Britain, and is called *British India*. Great quantities of rice and cotton, and a kind of *poppy*, from which *opium* is made, are raised in British India.

Cal-cut'-ta, its capital, is one of the largest cities of India, and is the second city of Asia in the amount of its trade.

Bombay and *Madras* are large cities in which a great amount of trade is carried on.

The eastern peninsula contains several countries, but none of them are of much importance.

3. Eastern Asia.—*China* and *Japan* are the most important countries of Eastern Asia. Both have an abundance of rain, and a very fertile soil. Japan is less warm than China.

Rice, sugar-cane, cotton, and the mulberry-tree are raised; but the plant of greatest importance in trade is the *tea*. Nearly all the tea used in all parts of the world comes from China and Japan.

Rice is the principal food of the people in both countries, and also in India.

China contains an immense number of people, and has more great cities than any other country in the world.

QUESTIONS.—What kinds of forests grow in India? What trees have you found growing in other warm countries? What can you say of the animals of India? What can you say about the bamboo? What is meant by British India? What crops are raised in British India? What is its capital? What can you say of the size of Calcutta? What of its importance in trade? What are the other large trading cities? What can you say of the eastern peninsula?

What are the most important countries of Eastern Asia? What kind of countries are they? Which is the warmer? What



PREPARATION OF TEA.

Pe-king', one of the great cities, is the capital of China.

Can-ton', is the most important city of Asia in trade. *Tokio*, the capital of Japan, is also a large and interesting city.

Until very lately, Canton was the only place in China where people from other countries were allowed to trade. Neither could they trade in Japan, except at one particular harbor. Now, ships from our country, England, and Holland, may be seen at every important city on the coasts.

West of China are *Thibet* and *Mongolia*, and north of it is *Manchuria*. These countries belong to China, and with it form the *Chinese Empire*.

SIBERIA.—The very cold part of Asia, called *Si-be'-ri-a*, is north of the Chinese Empire. It is much like British America in regard to seasons,

plants are raised in these countries? What makes the rice crop important? What plant is most important in trade?

What can you say of the number of people in China? What of its cities?

What is the capital of China, and what can you say of it? What can you say of Canton? What of the capital of Japan? What has formerly been the case in regard to other people trading with China and Japan? What is the case now?

What countries west and north of China, and what can you say of them? Where is Siberia, and what can you say of it?

plants and animals. Siberia belongs to Russia, and these two countries, with some smaller countries in Asia, form the *Russian Empire*.

HIMALAYA MOUNTAINS.—North of British India is a range of snow-covered mountains, called the *Him-a-lay'-a*, which means the *home of the snows*. These are the highest mountains on the surface of the earth.

4. Western Asia.—West of the Chinese Empire are several countries, consisting mostly of plains and table-lands, which have little rain, and are therefore quite barren. The largest is *Persia* (Per'-she-a). The borders of Persia consist of mountainous land, which is well supplied with moisture. Among the mountains are rich valleys, in which grapes of the finest kinds, peaches, melons, and many other delicious fruits grow wild. Persia is noted for the beautiful shawls and carpets, and the delicious perfumes manufactured by its people.

Turkey is a mountainous country lying west of Persia, and north of Arabia. It forms one country with Turkey in Europe. Turkey in Europe and Turkey in Asia, with other countries belonging to them, are called the *Ottoman Empire*.

Nearly all the places of which we read in the Bible were in Turkey. *Mount Ararat* (see Map of Europe) is in the north-eastern part; and *Jerusalem* in the southwestern. *Babylon* was on the Euphrates River, and *Nineveh* on the Tigris.

In all countries of Western Asia, a large part of the people are wandering herdsmen, as in Arabia. Trade is carried on chiefly by means of caravans. Caravans go even to India and China.

5. Islands.—Southeast of Asia in the Pacific Ocean are a number of great Islands. They



SCENE IN WESTERN ASIA.

greatly resemble the peninsulas of India in warmth, moisture, and vegetation. Coffee, spices, and camphor, and many kinds of wood valued for their color or their fragrance, as *sandal-wood* and *ebony*, come from these islands.

Ce'-lebes, *Java* (jah'-va), the *Mo-luc'-cas*, and parts of *Borneo* and *Sumatra* (sco-mah'-trah), besides many smaller islands, belong to Holland. They are often called the *Dutch East Indies*. *Borneo* is the largest island on the earth's surface. Large quantities of tin come from Banca.

Manila (mah-nee'-lah) and *Batavia* are the leading cities of the East Indian Islands. A great amount of trade is carried on in each.

QUESTIONS.—What kind of plants and animals are in British America? What can you say of its seasons? To what country does Siberia belong? What high mountains in Middle Asia? What does their name mean? Where are they, and what can you say of their height?

What kind of countries west of the Chinese Empire? Which is the most important of these countries? What can you say of the borders of Persia? What grows in the valleys? What can be obtained from Persia? What kind of country is the interior of Persia? How do you suppose the people in the barren lands of Persia spend their time? Why do you think so?

Where is Turkey, and what kind of country is it? With what country of Europe is it united?

What do Turkey and the countries belonging to it together form? What famous places are in Turkey?

How do many of the people live? Why do they live thus? How is much of the trade of Western Asia carried on?

What is southeast of Asia? What can you say of them all? What may be obtained in the East Indian Islands? To what country do most of these islands belong? What are they called?

What can you say of the size of Borneo? What mineral in Banca? What are the largest cities of the East Indian Islands?

MAP STUDIES.

What ocean east of Asia? What ocean south of Asia?

What two continents west of Asia?

What mountains, rivers, and seas mark the boundary between Asia and Europe? *Ans.*—The *Ural* (Oo'-ral) *Mts.* and *Ural River*, the *Caspian Sea*, the *Cau'-ca-sus Mts.* and the *Black Sea*, form the boundary between Asia and Europe.

What sea separates Asia from Africa?

What is that part of the Indian ocean which borders upon Arabia called? Where is Behring Strait? From what does it separate Asia. (See page 58.) What two oceans does it connect?

Where is the Gulf of Bengal (ben-gaul')?

Where is Cape Com-o-rin? Cape Chelyuskin?

What long narrow peninsula southeast of the Gulf of Bengal?

What is the peninsula between the Arabian Sea and the Gulf of Bengal called?

What sea northeast of the Malay peninsula?

Where is the North China Sea?

Where is the Japan Sea?

Where is Behr'-ing Sea?

What small peninsula west of Behring Sea? (*kam-ohat'-ka.*)

What sea west of Kamohatika? (*5-kōtak'*)

What large islands east of Japan Sea?

Where is For-mo'-sa?

What large island south of the Malay peninsula?

In what direction from Sumatra is Java?

What very large island north of Java?

What two large islands east of Borneo?

Where are the Molucca Islands?

Where are the Phil'-ip-pine (pin) Islands?

What island east of Cape Comorin? (*see'-lon.*)

What mountains north of India?

Where are the—
Kuen-lun (quen-loon) *Mts.*? *Al-tai* (ahl-i') *Mts.*?
Great Khin-gan'? *Yab-to-noi'*?

Where is the table-land of Thibet? Mongolia?

How many great rivers in Northern Asia, and in what direction they flow?

What are the names of these streams? (o'-be, yen-e-es'-e, la'-nah.)

What lake north of the Altai Mts.? (*bi'-kal.*)

What large river crosses Manchuria? (*ah-moor'.*)

What country is crossed by the *Ho-ang'-ho'* and *Yang'-tsi-ki-ang'* rivers?

Into what seas do these streams flow?

Where is the—
Mekong (ma-kong) river?
Gan'-ges river?
Ir'-dus river?
 What is Aral Sea?

Answer.—Aral Sea is a salt lake somewhat larger than Lake Michigan.

How is the Chinese Empire bounded?

In what part of the Empire is China?

In what part of China is its capital; its most important coast-city?

What is the name of the island upon which the capital of Japan is situated? (*nip'-on.*)

In what part of the island is the capital?

What name is given to the plains of British India?

What river flows through these plains?

What and where is the capital of India?

Where is *Mad'-ras*; *Bom-bay*; *Mus-cat*; *Poh Oham.*

In what business do you suppose these four cities are engaged? Why do you think so?

Where is *Bangkok*? *Batavia*? *Manila*?

Where is Persia? In what direction from Persia is Arabia? Turkey?

What and where is the capital of Persia?

Where is *Mec'-ca*; *Medina* (me-de'-nah)?

For what are these two cities remarkable?

Answer.—They are regarded as *holy cities* by the people of Western Asia and Northern Africa, who make pilgrimages to them.

Where is Mocha? For what is it noted?

Answer.—The best kind of coffee comes from Mocha.

What city in Turkey east of the Mediterranean Sea? What is remarkable about it?

Answer.—Damascus is the oldest city in existence.

AUSTRALIA.

MAP STUDIES.

What ocean west and south of Australia? What ocean on the east?

What is the most northern point of Australia called? The most eastern point?

Where is North-West Cape; Cape Howe; Cape Leeuwin (lu'win)?

What gulf in the northern part of Australia? (Car-pen-ta'ri-a)

What small gulf in the southern part?

What large island southwest of Cape Howe?

What strait separates Tas-ma'nia from the continent?

What large island north of Cape York?

What strait separates it from the continent?

What large islands southeast of Australia?

Where are the Sol'o-mon islands; New Heb'-ri-des; New Cale-do'ni-a?

What name is given to that part of the Pacific Ocean between these islands and the continent?

What name has that part of the ocean between New Zealand and the continent?

Name the islands lying west of the north end of New Guinea.

What name is given to the whole cluster lying south of these?

What are the names of the largest two of the Sunda Islands?

Where are New Ireland and New Britain?

Where is the Celebes Sea; Java Sea; Banda Sea?

What mountains along the coast of Bass Strait?

What mountains along the coast between Point Danger and Cape Howe?

What two rivers flow from these mountains?

Where is Victoria?

Where is New South Wales?

What colony west of these two?

Name the other divisions of Australia.

Where is Sydney? Melbourne? Adelaide?

1. Australia is the smallest of the continents, but is nearly as large as Europe. It lies southeast of Asia, between the Pacific and Indian Oceans.

Not much is known about Australia, except the southeastern part. There are found large fertile plains; and ranges of mountains about as high as the Appalachian Mts. These are the Australian *Alps*, and the *Blue Mts*.

In this part of Australia are gold mines as rich as those of California. There are also rich mines of copper, iron, and lead.

Australia has few lakes; and but two large rivers, the *Murray* and the *Darling*.

2. Weather and Plants.—*The largest part of Australia is quite hot and dry. The most northern lands are the warmest, and have the rainy and dry seasons of hot countries.*

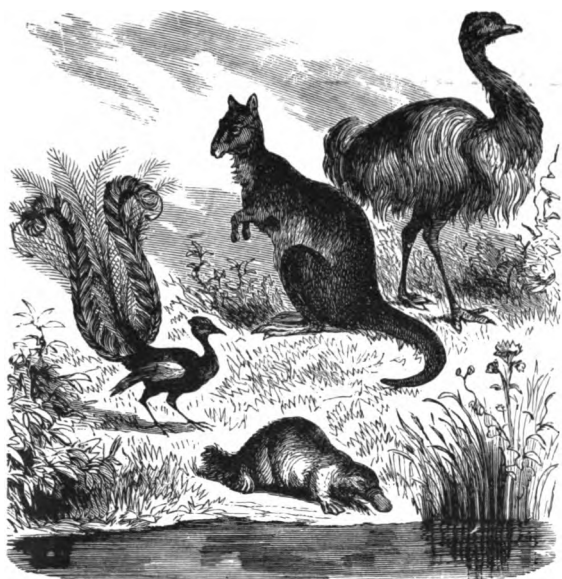
The southeastern plains and mountains are cooler, and much like the southern half of our own country. These plains are very fertile, but a large part of the continent is quite barren.

There are few forests in Australia, and they are quite open and light. The trees do not grow very near together, and their leaves are small and slender.

The forest-lands are separated by large tracts of country, which are either prairies, or are covered with stunted shrubs.

QUESTIONS.—What can you say of the size of Australia? Where is it situated? What part of Australia is best known? What can you say of this part of Australia? What are the names of these mountains in Australia? Where are there other mountains of the same names? What mines in Australia? What can you say

of lakes and rivers in Australia? What are the names of the largest rivers? What can you say of the weather in northern Australia? How does the southern part differ from this? What can you say of the soil of Australia? What can you say of the forests? What kind of country separates the forests?



Lyre-Bird.

Kangaroo.
Ornithorhynchus.

Emu.

ANIMALS OF AUSTRALIA.

3. The Animals of Australia are, most of them, such as are not found in any other continent. The *kan-ga-roo'* is the largest and most common animal. Many of the other animals are much like the kangaroo in form.

It does not stand upon four feet, as do most animals, but rests upon its hind legs and tail (see picture). It moves about by *jumping*, instead of walking or running.

4. The Natives of Australia are black; but they differ in many respects from the black people of Africa. They are still savages. They live in little huts among the forests, and feed upon the flesh of the wild animals.

QUESTIONS.—What can you say of the animals of Australia? What animal is most common? What is peculiar about it? What can you say about the other kinds of animals?

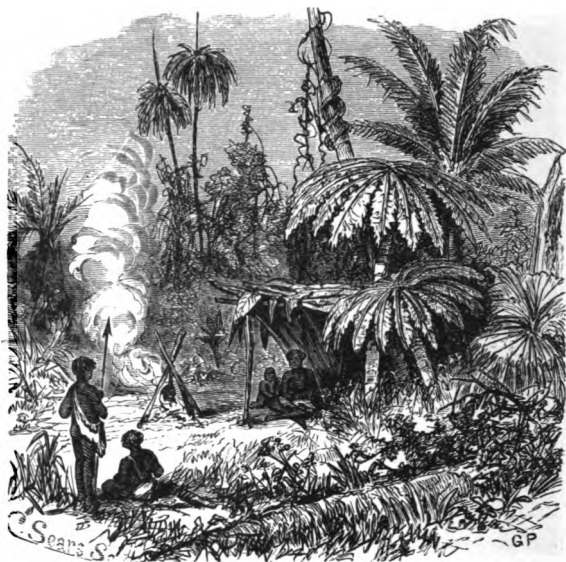
What can you say of the natives of Australia? How do they live?

To what country does Australia belong? Where is Great Britain? Name all the countries which you have found belonging to Great Britain.

Answer.—Australia, British America, India, Cape Colony, British Guiana, part of Borneo, and many smaller districts, belong to Great Britain.

In what continent is each of these possessions you have named?

5. Australia belongs to Great Britain. There are now many English and other white people in the southeastern part. They are occupied in farming or mining. They raise upon the rich plains great numbers of sheep and cattle, and fine crops like those of our own country.



AUSTRALIANS AND HOUSE.

Australia is divided into parts, called *col-onies*. *Vic-to-ri-a* and *New South Wales* are the most important colonies.

The largest cities of Australia are *Mel-bourne* and *Syd-ney*, the capitals of these two colonies. Both have a large trade in the productions of this part of the continent.

What name is given to Great Britain and all her possessions taken together?

Answer.—Great Britain, and all the countries belonging to her, are together called the *Brit'-ish Empire*.

In what part of Australia are most of the white people? How are they occupied? What is produced upon the farms? What are the principal crops of our country? How is Australia divided? Which are the most important divisions? Can you think of any reason why these have become more important than the others? What and where are the largest cities of Australia? What business have these cities? What do you suppose are the principal articles of trade?

CONCLUDING LESSONS.

I. THE GLOBE.

1. The Earth is round like a ball. A correct representation of the whole earth is called a *globe*.

A *globe* shows the *form* of the earth, and the *form* and *place* of the different continents and oceans upon its surface.

One half of a globe is called a *hem'-i-sphere*.

Upon pages 90 and 91 are maps of the two hemispheres. The one at the right is called the *Eas'tern Hemisphere*; the other is called the *Western Hemisphere*.

The most northern point on the earth's surface is called the *North Pole*; the most southern point is called the *South Pole*.

2. Lines are drawn upon the globe for convenience in finding the situation of places. *They are curved* upon the map to represent the curved surface of the globe.

There are no such lines upon the earth itself; but it is convenient for us to imagine them upon the earth as well as upon the globe, and we often speak as though they were really there.

A line extending round the globe *half-way between the poles* is called the *equator*. It divides the globe's surface into two equal parts.

The lines drawn *from pole to pole* are called *meridians*. They all extend directly north and south. The lines drawn from right to left, on each side of the equator, are called *parallels*, because they have the same direction as the equator. All extend directly *east and west*.

3. Distance from the equator, either north or south, is called *latitude*, which means *width*. Places north of the equator are said to be in *north latitude*; those south of it, in *south latitude*.

Distance from any particular meridian, either east or west, is called *longitude*, which means *length*.

That meridian which passes through England very near London is the one from which longitude is usually reckoned. Places east of it are said to be in *east longitude*; those west of it, in *west longitude*.

II. CLIMATE.

In speaking of the *weather which is most common* in a country, people use the word *climate*.

If a country has very *warm weather* during most, or all, of the year, we say it has a *hot climate*.

India has a hot climate.

A country which has cold weather during most of the year is said to have a *cold climate*. *Siberia* has a cold climate.

Where the cold and the warm parts of the year are about equal in length, we say the country has

QUESTIONS.—What is the form of the earth? What is a correct representation of the whole earth called? What does the globe show? What is a half of the globe called? How many hemispheres are there? What are their names? What is the most northern point on the earth called? What the most southern point? Find these places upon the maps. How many north poles are there? How many south poles? Why then do you see the north pole and the south pole on each map?

What besides the different forms of land and water are drawn on the globe? For what purpose are these lines drawn?

Where is the equator drawn? In what direction does it ex-

tend? How does it divide the globe's surface? Which pole is farthest from the equator? How do you know this? Where are the meridians drawn? In what direction do they extend? Where are parallels drawn, and in what direction do they extend? Why are they called parallels? Why are these lines curved upon the map? What does latitude mean? What is meant by saying a place is in north latitude? What is meant by saying a place is in south latitude? What is longitude? What is meant by saying a place is in east longitude; west longitude?

What is meant by climate? What is meant by saying a country has a hot climate; a cold climate; a temperate climate?

a *temperate climate*. The *United States* has a temperate climate.

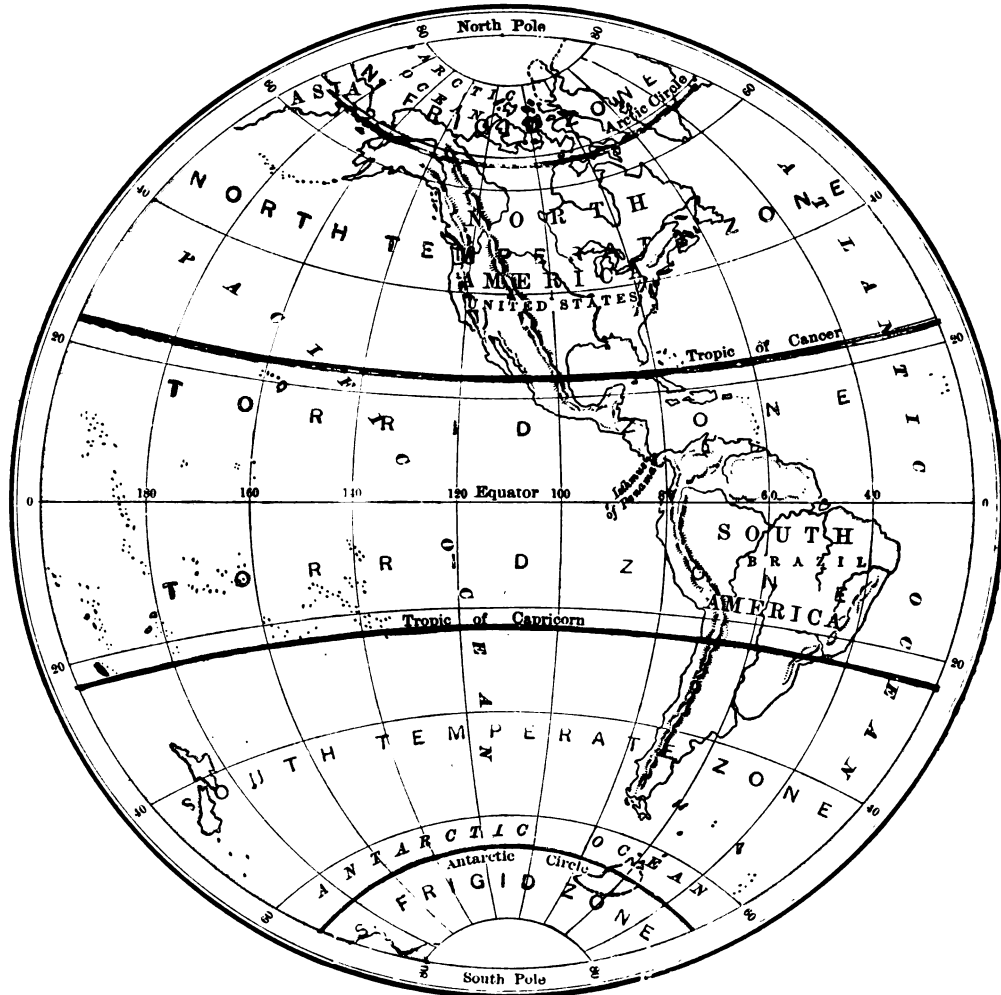
Where but little rain falls during the year, we say the country has a *dry climate*.

Where a great amount of rain falls during the year, we say it has a *moist climate*.

Brazil has a moist climate. *Sahara* has a very dry climate.

QUESTIONS.—What is meant by a moist climate? A dry climate? Name as many countries as you can for each kind of cli-

mate. What kind of climate has Arabia? Central America? British America? France? China? Cape Colony?



WESTERN HEMISPHERE.

QUESTIONS.—Which hemisphere has the greatest amount of land? Which has the greatest amount of water? How many and what continents are in the eastern hemisphere? How many and what continents in the western hemisphere? On which side of the equator is the greatest amount of land? Which continents are wholly north of the equator? Which is wholly south of the equator? Which continents are crossed by the equator? Where

does the equator cross Africa? On which side is the larger part? Where does the equator cross South America? On which side is the larger part?

What ocean is wholly in the eastern hemisphere? In which hemisphere is most of the Pacific Ocean? In which is the larger part of the Atlantic Ocean? What ocean around the north pole? What ocean around the south pole?

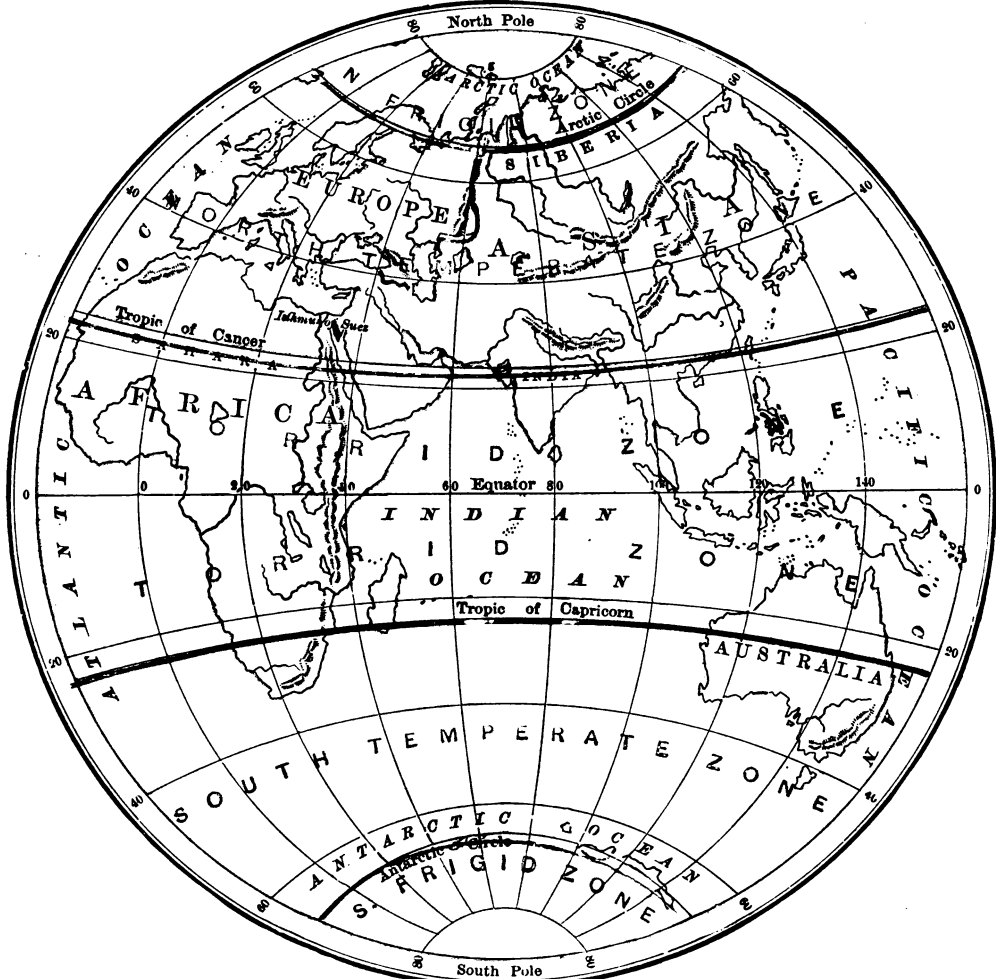
Review Exercise.—In what part of North America are the United States situated? What kind of climate have the United States?

What country north of the United States? How does its climate differ from that of the United States?

What two countries south of the United States? How does their climate differ from that of the United States? What is

the climate of the greater part of South America? Which part is the coolest?

What is the climate in nearly all of Africa? Where are its coolest countries? How does the climate of southern Europe differ from that of Africa? How does the climate of middle and northern Europe differ from that of southern Europe?



EASTERN HEMISPHERE.

QUESTIONS.—What is latitude? In what latitude is North America? Europe? Australia? The larger part of South America? Name all the continents which are wholly in north latitude. Name all continents which are wholly in south latitude. Name all continents which are partly in north latitude and partly in south latitude. What does longitude mean? What is the meridian from which we begin to reckon longitude? What places

are said to be in east longitude? When would we say a place is in west longitude? In what longitude is Asia? North America? Australia? In what longitude is the larger part of Africa? The larger part of Europe? Name all the continents which are wholly in east longitude. Name all continents which are wholly in west longitude. Name all which are partly in east and partly in west longitude.

Where and what are the warmest countries of Asia? Where and what is the coldest country? How does Middle Asia differ from both?

What part of Australia is the warmest? Where are the cooler portions of the continent?

Name all the very hot lands of which you have learned.

In what direction (see Map of THE WORLD, pages 94 and 95) from the hot lands of North and South America are the hot

lands of Africa? In what direction from the hot lands of Africa are those of Asia and Australia?

How do you find all the hot lands situated in regard to each other? *Answer.*—The hot countries of the earth form a belt extending east and west, on both sides of the equator.

Where, with reference to this belt, are the cooler lands situated?

How do the countries farthest from this belt differ from those near it?

III. ZONES AND SEASONS.

1. Zones.—EXERCISE.—Near what point, upon the map of the hemispheres, are all the *very cold* countries? What ocean borders them? What do you know about this ocean?

Near what line are all the *very hot* countries? What is the climate of those countries which are situated between the very cold and the very hot countries?

What have you now learned about the situation on the globe of the different kinds of climate?

The *hottest* parts of the earth's surface form a belt, extending round it, on both sides of the equator.

This part of the earth's surface is called the *Torrid Zone*, which means *hot belt*.

The *coldest* parts of the earth lie around the North Pole and the South Pole. These are called the *Frigid Zones* (frozen belts).

The *parts between* the Frigid Zones and the Torrid Zone, are called the *Temperate Zones*.

North of the Torrid Zone are the North-Temperate and the North-Frigid Zone. *South of the Torrid Zone* are the South-Temperate and the South-Frigid Zone.

For certain reasons, two parallels (see Map, pp. 90 and 91), called the *Tropic of Cancer* and the *Tropic of Capricorn*, are regarded as the boundaries of the Torrid Zone.

Two other parallels, called the *Arctic Circle* and the *Antarctic Circle*, are regarded as the boundaries of the Frigid Zones. The parts of the Temperate Zones, near the Arctic

and Antarctic Circles, are nearly as cold as the Frigid Zones; while the parts near the Tropics are nearly as hot as the Torrid Zone.

2. Seasons.—How many and what seasons during the year in our country? How many and what seasons in Brazil? How many and what seasons where the Esquimaux live?

In the Torrid Zone, the year is divided into a *wet season* and a *dry season*.

In the Temperate Zones, there are four seasons; Spring, Summer, Autumn, and Winter.

In the Frigid Zones, nearly the whole year is winter.

3. Effect of Elevation.—REVIEW EXERCISE.—Where are the Himalaya Mountains? What covers the tops of the Himalayas? What climate in the low lands at their foot?

Where are the Andes Mountains? What do you remember about their tops? What about their middle slopes? What is the climate at the foot of the mountains? Where are the volcanoes, Kenia and Kilima-Njaro? What covers their tops? What climate has the country around the mountains?

What climate in the country around the Alps? What do you know about the tops of these mountains? What climate in the country around the Rocky and Sierra Nevada Mts.? What do you know about the tops of these mountains? What do you remember about the height of all these mountains?

What have you now learned about climate upon mountains?

Answer.—Very high mountains, even in the hottest countries, have their tops covered with snow and ice; while the middle slopes have a

QUESTIONS.—What is meant by the Torrid Zone? Where is the Torrid Zone situated? What is meant by the Frigid Zone? How many Frigid Zones are there? Where are they situated? What is meant by the Temperate Zone? How many Temperate Zones are there? Where are they situated? What are the boundaries of the Torrid Zone? What are the boundaries of the Frigid Zone? What is the climate in those parts of the Temper-

ate Zones near the Torrid Zone? What is the climate in those parts of the Temperate Zones near the Frigid Zones? How many and what seasons has the Torrid Zone? How many and what seasons have the Temperate Zones? How many and what seasons have the Frigid Zones?

In what zone is Brazil? China? United States? Greenland? Cape Colony?

climate cooler than the foot, but warmer than the tops.

What does this teach us about the air, as we go up above the general surface of the earth?

Answer.—The higher we ascend above the general surface of the earth, the colder the air grows.

What is true about seasons on high lands in the Torrid Zone?

Answer.—In the Torrid Zone the lower lands have constant summer; the lands of middle height have the whole year like a warm spring-day; and the very high lands have constant winter.

IV. REVIEW OF COUNTRIES AND CITIES.

(Questions on page 96.)

1. Principal Countries of each Continent.

EUROPE. { *Great Britain.*
France. German Empire. } Called the
Austrian Empire. Russia. } five Great
Spain, Italy, Turkey. } Powers.

NORTH AMERICA. { *United States.*
Mexico.
Dominion of Canada.
Cuba (island).

ASIA. { *China. Japan.*
India. Siberia.
Turkey, Persia.

SOUTH AMERICA. { *Brazil. Bolivia.*
Peru. Columbia. Chili.
Argentine Republic.

AFRICA. { *Egypt.*
Barbary States.
Cape Colony.

AUSTRALIA. { *Victoria.*
New South Wales.
South Australia.

2. Principal Cities studied in each Continent.

EUROPE.

1. { LONDON.* PARIS. BERLIN. VIENNA.

* Class 1. Population above 1,000,000.

" 2. Above 500,000.

" 3. Between 500,000 and 300,000.

" 4. Between 300,000 and 100,000.

2. { *St. Petersburg.* *Liverpool.*
Moscow. *Glasgow.*
Constantinople.

3. { *Naples.* *Buda-Pesth.* *Leeds.*
Birmingham. *Lyon.* *Amsterdam.*
Madrid. *Manchester.* *Warsaw.*
Brussels. *Marseille.* *Rome.*

NORTH AMERICA.

1. { NEW YORK.
2. { *Philadelphia.* *Brooklyn.* *Chicago.*
3. { *Boston.* *St. Louis.* *Baltimore.*
4. { *Cincinnati.* *Pittsburg.* *Jersey City.*
San Francisco. *Buffalo.* *Montreal.*
Mexico. *Washington.* *Detroit.*
Havana. *Newark.* *Milwaukee.*
New Orleans. *Louisville.* *Providence*
Cleveland.

ASIA.

1. { CANTON.
2. { *Tokio. Peking. Calcutta. Bombay.*
(Other great cities not so well known.)

SOUTH AMERICA.

4. { *Rio Janeiro.*
Buenos Ayres.
Santiago.
Bahia.
Lima.

AFRICA.

3. { *Cairo.*
Alexandria.
4. { *Tunis.*
Fez.

AUSTRALIA AND ISLANDS.

* { *Melbourne.* *Manila.*
Sydney. *Batavia.*



NOTE.—This map does not show the continents in their true form, because it is drawn as though the earth were in the form of a roller, or cylinder, instead of a globe. It shows all the continents and oceans at once, in their correct place, and their true direction from one another; and this is the reason for using it.

QUESTIONS.—In what zone are all the cities of the first class? In what zone are nearly all of the second class? In what zone are Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay? Which great city is just upon the north boundary of the Torrid Zone? Which one upon the south boundary?

In what direction, on what waters, and past what

capes and islands would you go to San Francisco? San Francisco to London? London to Rio Janeiro to Liverpool? Liverpool to Peking? Peking to Bahia to Con-



Can you make the last three journeys in any other way than the one you have described? Why (look at a globe) is this? Which route would you prefer, and why? With what cargo would you load a vessel to go from

Trade is carried on overland between Peking and St Petersburg; what do you suppose Russia gets from China

REVIEW.—Countries. Name the principal countries of Europe. Which are called the *Great Powers*? What do you suppose is the reason of this? In what part of Europe is each of these countries?

What is the most important country of North America? In what part of the continent is it situated? What countries are next in importance? In what direction is each from the United States?

Name the three most important countries of Asia. In what part of Asia are China and Japan? In what part is India? What is the most important country of Western Asia? Where is it situated?

Name the most important country in South America. In what part of the continent is it? Which are next in importance? In what direction is each from Brazil?

Name the principal countries of Africa. Where is Egypt? Where are the Barbary States? Where is Cape Colony? What are the principal divisions of Australia? In what part of the continent are they?

Cities of Europe.—1. Into how many classes are the large cities of Europe divided? Name the cities of the first class. What do you know about the size (see pages 68 and 72) of these cities? In what country is each?

2. Name the cities of the second class. In what country is each? In what direction is each from London? Which are capitals?

3. Name the cities of the third class. In what country is each? Which are capitals? What do you know about each of the others?

Cities of North America.—Name the largest city of North America. To what class does this city belong? What cities of Europe in this class? Name the cities of the second class. Name those of the third class. In what State, and where, is New York; Philadelphia? In what direction (see Map of the World) are they from London?

To what class do the other large cities of North America belong? Name the remaining large cities of the United

States? In what State is each, and how situated? In what direction from New York? What can you say about each? In what country is each of the other three cities named in the table? In what direction is it from Washington? What do you know about each?

Cities of Asia.—1. Name the cities of the first class studied in Asia. In what country are they? What do you know about Canton? Where is Peking situated? In what direction from Peking is Canton?

2. Name the cities of the second class named in the table. In what country is Tokio? What do you know about Calcutta? Where is Calcutta situated? In what direction from Calcutta is each of the other two?

Cities of South America.—Name the principal cities of South America. To what class do they belong? In what country is each of these cities? What do you know about each? Where is Rio Janeiro situated? In what direction from Rio Janeiro is each of the other four?

Cities of Africa and Australia.—Name the principal cities of Africa. In what part of the continent are they all? In what country is each? To what classes do they belong? Name the largest cities of Australia. Where is each situated? Name the largest cities of the East Indian Islands. Where is each situated? To what class do the cities of Australia and these Islands belong?

General.—Write upon the blackboard the names of all the cities of the first class of which you have learned. In what continent and country is each?

Write the names of all cities named in the second class. In what continent and country is each?

Write the names of all cities named in the third class. In what continent and country is each?

Write the names of all cities named in the fourth class. In what continent and country is each?

Which are the only continents having cities of the first class? Which others have cities of the second class?

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